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The Bombay Gazette.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
R.I.	VALETTA	4019	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
R.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th "
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
R.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
R.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
R.I.	THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
R.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
R.I.	ROME	6545	1200	A. R. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
R.I.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

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For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Buchtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

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RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

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THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
NIAGARA	3100	J. MacConochie	12th Jan. for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	E. Jones	19th Feb. "
LYCIA	3139	McNay	28th Feb. "

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 14th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th January, 1893. Agents.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.'93
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PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 3 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 30), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
11TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
LAST NIGHT OF
MISS DECIMA.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY.
When will be PERFORMED the ARABIAN NIGHTS,
Miss PATEY as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME
"ALADDIN."
Doors open at 5 p. m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
No Evening Performance this Night.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
SPECIALLY FOR FAMILIES.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY.
PROFESSOR W. GR. MELLINI
IN HIS MAGICAL WONDERS.
PRICES:—Stalls, Rs. 2; Dress Circle, Rs. 1-8; Pit Stalls, Re. 1; Pit Annas. 8; and Gallery Annas. 4.
Children Half Price to all parts of the House except Gallery. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer' Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1893. Agents.

NOTICE.
GEO. ROB. NEILL is NO LONGER a LIQUIDATOR of SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, LIMITED, in Liquidation.
CUMULSEY PREMJEE,
F. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Co-Liquidators,
Southwell and Austin, Ld., in Liquidation.

WANTED
A SURVEYOR for preparing a detailed Survey Map of the Village Site and Lands lying within the limit of the Karad Municipality, in the Satara District. All Tenders giving full name, address, copies of testimonials, &c., and stating terms to be sent in sealed envelopes so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 26th of February, 1893. For further information apply to the VICE-PRESIDENT, of the Karad Municipality. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
C. FAWCETT,
President, Karad Municipality.
Karad, 6th January, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 20th Day of January 1893, for the CONSTRUCTION of a ROAD over the TANSA MAIN from DADAR to MATUNGA.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500, (Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer. Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office: Bombay, 9th Janauary, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NANABHAI VISHWANATHJI, GOCOOLNATH VISHWANATHJI, BALAJI JANARDHAN, WASOODEW JANARDHAN, SADASHIV JANARDHAN, HARI JANARDHAN and GUNPUT JANARDHAN, have contracted to SELL unto SHAH AMIRCHUND MADHOWJI the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1893.
All that piece or parcel of Fawendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhooroo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 844 and Street No. 23-25, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweepers' Passage, on or towards the West by the said Naran Dhooroo Street, on or towards the North by the property of Moorarji Pragji, and on or towards the South by the property of Mooltani Asanund Dhurumdas and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, AND JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£333,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... " 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
PARIS BANKING COMPANY and THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD.,
Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET,
AND
WILL INAUGURATE
THE OPENING
OF THEIR
NEW PREMISES
BY A
CLEARANCE SALE
During January
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
NEW GOODS.
LARGE QUANTITIES
OF
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Will be sold off at
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
THOUSANDS OF BOOKS
AT
8, 9, 10 ANNAS PER SHILLING,
According to value.
THIS WILL BE A
GRAND OPPORTUNITY
Of making
CHEAP PURCHASES
OF
BOOKS,
FANCY AND LEATHER GOODS,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BINOCULARS,
AND A
GREAT VARIETY OF
SUNDRY ARTICLES,
Too numerous to mention.
PERSONAL SELECTION
AND
CASH PAYMENT
Will be necessary as
LISTS CANNOT BE ISSUED
Or correspondence entered into with regard to
REDUCED STOCK.
ORDINARY BUSINESS
Will go on as usual during the Sale.
THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TENDERS.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,100 WOLLEN OVERCOATS for SOWARS will be received by the Undersigned, until the 31st of January, 1893. Samples of Cloth to be enclosed.
B. A. GUPTE,
Commissioner of Police, Indore.
Indore, 11th December, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20 LOGS of TEAKWOOD SQUARED; not less than 40 ft. long by 18" by 18" for delivery at the Company's Premises, Byculla, Bombay.
Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 25th January, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th January, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE TRUSTEES' AND MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866, AND THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT X OF 1865,
NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any claims against the Estate of BAI HEERABAI, wife of the present MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 21st day of March, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to MR. BHIMRAO ATMARAM, one of the Executors,) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned at their office, in Hummum Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the executor shall have such notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate, or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executor.—Dated this 29th Day of December, 1892.
ARDESIR, HORMASJEE, & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Executor.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.
A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.
References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSS, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
25, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females,
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be, The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rate of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
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EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

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At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
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At age 30	do.	..... "	9	7	0
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At age 40	do.	..... "	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	..... "	15	0	0

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—
Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.
AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.
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YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,051½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£12
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	22
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1095
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	365
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	---	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	16 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	37
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	---	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	445
Prines of Wales Firelin.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	180	---	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES Yearly, Re. 1

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 x i
Apollo	750	00'2	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	250
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	150
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	300 w.d
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	---	130	1,385
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	130
French	300	500	all	100	875
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	480
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 x i
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	1271
Mahimadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	4,125	100	100	Rs. 40	95
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	455
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	280
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	589
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	12.)
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375 x i
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	500 w.d
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	---	210
Volkart	---	1,000	100	Rs. 100	960 i

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	460
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	---	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,998	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,408	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	635
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	25 670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	---	1,075
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	---	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,015
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,330
Mahalukmee Ashboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,460
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Gocul das	1,05.	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	50
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	510
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venkatshunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-4
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-7 "
Do. do. new	"	25-3 "
Australia do.	"	26
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-7
Do. Drazons	"	16-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	224
Five-Francs	"	218

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Miss Ackermann's Mission, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Meeting for Women, 4-30 p.m.
Miss Ackermann's Mission, Colaba Temperance Hall, Meeting, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Valetta (s), from London; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—German man-of-war Schwalbe, for Zanzibar; Kentigern (s), Moulmein; and Swordsman (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—The polo-ground will be reserved for practice, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 16th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, on the 11th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

MISSIONARY LECTURE.—A lecture on "Missionary Methods in the Church in America" will be delivered by Mrs. Twing, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, in the Cathedral Boys' School.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for December shows the daily average attendance to be 178·32; admissions, 1,894; and prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the respiratory organs.

LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., on "How long will earth sustain Life?" The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

REPORTED THEFT.—Miss Annie Walke, Second Physician to the Cama Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of a "poor-box" from the Jafer Sulleman Dispensary, at Hornby Road, on Friday night. The box had not been opened for the last eleven months, and the amount of money it contained could not, therefore, be ascertained. The box was subsequently found lying open, minus its contents, in the Dispensary compound.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	Iolantho.....Arthur Sullivan.
Overture	Macbeth.....J. L. Hotton.
Valse	Gloire De Dijon.....Enos Andrew.
Gavotte	Stephanie.....Czibulka.
Selection	Cox and Box.....Arthur Sullivan.
Valse	Souviens Toi.....Waldteufel.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening:—

March	Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay..G. Miller.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe.
Valse	Adoration.....F. Rose.
Pantasiase	Lovely.....Newswadba.
Musical Illusions	Potpouri.....Shreiner.
Blue Violet	Caprice.....Ellenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A BROTHER.—Before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Purshotum Jeeva, at the instance of Constable Good, was brought up on a charge of theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 330, belonging to Veljee Jeeva, the elder brother of the accused. They lived separately. The accused, on the 1st instant, went to the house of the complainant, who was away on work. On finding the complainant's wife alone in the house, the accused requested her to go to the water-pipe to wash some clothes, and thus managed to get rid of her from the room. On her return to the room, she found a box, containing some gold and silver ornaments, broken open, and the ornaments missing. The accused was not to be found. The matter was afterwards reported to be police, and the accused arrested. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—At the instance of Inspector Butterfield, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Ganney Sharif and Pochalal Sumboolal were brought up on a charge of dishonestly receiving, concealing, and disposing, of some gold and silver ornaments, jewellery, and other valuables, collectively valued at Rs. 2,891, the property of Esoof Ally Abdul Ally, a medical practitioner. Mr. Meer Sarfaraz Ally, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Balkrishna, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia represented the second accused. Six months ago, the theft of the property was committed in the house of the complainant, who reported the matter to the police. On inquiry the police were able to trace the offence to the accused. They showed the complainant some ornaments, which he identified as a portion of the lost property. The two accused were then arrested, but another man, named Abdul Ally Kikabhoy, whom the police charged with committing the theft, has not yet been arrested. After the evidence of the complainant and Dawoodbhoy Abdool Ally, who identified the property before the Court, as belonging to the complainant, the case was adjourned until the 13th instant.

A TOUCH OF FISH AND FLESH.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Vassonji Jaichand, a Bania, was charged with having assaulted Mr. Framji Sorabji Unwalla, a Government pensioner. Mr. K. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, appeared for the complainant, and the accused conducted his own defence. It appears that, on Saturday last, while the complainant was making some purchases at the Crawford Markets, the accused went up to him, and struck him on the hand, with an umbrella. The complainant then ran after the accused, who attempted to escape, and caught hold of him. The accused was afterwards taken before Mr. Superintendent Brewin, who ordered enquiries to be made in the case. During the time the enquiries were made, the complainant found that he had missed his purse, which contained Rs. 8-14 in cash, a ruby ring of the value of Rs. 40, a railway season ticket, and some private papers from his pocket. The complainant suspected that the accused committed the assault, to involve him into an altercation so as to enable some accomplice to pick his pocket. The accused, in his defence, stated that he, being a Bania, was annoyed at the complainant touching him with fish and flesh. He denied the charge preferred against him. The Magistrate, however, on the evidence before the court, convicted the accused of assault and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

INSULTING AND ASSAULTING A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Mr. F. de Nazereth and Mr. Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar appeared before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, to answer charges of insulting, abusing, intimidating, and assaulting Mr. Rustom Pestomji Jehangir, chief inspector in the opium department. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, barrister-at-law, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the first and the second defendants, respectively. Mr. DeSouza, in the commencement, suggested that, as there was a cross-case, the court might allow witnesses for the defence to be examined before calling upon counsel to address on behalf of the defendants. This, he said, would save the court's time, and also the trouble of going into the evidence of the same witnesses over again. If his Worship entertained the application and reserved his decision in the first case till the cross-case was finished, it would certainly be very convenient. Lord Colin Campbell objected to such procedure, and the Magistrate decided to finish one case first, and then go on with the other. Mr. DeSouza and Mr. Cursondas, thereupon, addressed the court on behalf of their clients, and tendered Messrs. Maclaughan and Hogles as witnesses for the defence, who stated that the defendants were respectable persons. The first defendant was a professor of Latin, French, and Portuguese. The second defendant was not a law-agent, but was a respectable merchant. Several other witnesses were then examined on behalf of the defendants. The case stands adjourned till to-day.

JUDGMENT was given on Dec. 21 in the Stepney Election petition. Mr. Justice Cave said the charges of bribery had failed, and he expressed gratification that no treating had been proved. There had, however, been illegal practices in the use of banners, and in the exclusion of certain payments from the return of expenses; but for these the Court granted Mr. Macve, the agent, relief, and declared Mr. Wootton Isaacson duly elected. The petition was dismissed, and the respondent was allowed half his costs. Mr. Justice Williams concurred in the judgment, remarking that if the person behind the petition had come forward and frankly stated who he was, it might have affected their view with regard to costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, CHIEF JUDGE.)

CLAIM AGAINST A BARMAID.

ROBERT WILLIAM VS FREDRICK GRAHAM AND NELLY GRAHAM.

The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 740, being the damages sustained by him in consequence of the second defendant's breach of an agreement passed between her and the plaintiff.

Mr Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person.

On the 16th of November last, the plaintiff who is the owner of the Temple Bar, filed an affidavit before the Judge, stating that the defendants were at present living at Kalka in the North-West Provinces, but as the cause of action arose in Bombay, the plaintiff asked for permission to file the case in this Court, and the necessary leave was granted. The facts of the case are as follows. The second defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff on the 9th of May last in England, by which she undertook to serve the plaintiff for a period of three years. If she committed a breach of the terms of the agreement, she undertook to pay £36 for her passage and £10 as damages to the plaintiff. She came out to India on the 25th of June last, and served the plaintiff as barmaid in the Temple Bar Refreshment Room, until the 22nd of August last, when she suddenly left the bar and did not return. On the following day she married the first defendant. The plaintiff asked her to pay him Rs. 720 as damages when her husband promised to find the money in a short time, and therefore, the plaintiff, who had resolved to file a suit against her, gave up his intention of taking civil proceedings against her. But he did not fulfil his promise, and hence the suit.

The first defendant said that he never stood guarantee to pay the money to the plaintiff on his wife's behalf.

His Honour thought that the first defendant was not a necessary party to the suit, and disallowed any claim against him, and after hearing evidence, Mr Chitty passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff against the second defendant for the sum of Rs. 720 with costs.

The first defendant applied for instalments, but Mr. Payne objected to the decree being made payable by instalments.

His Honour ordered the execution of the decree to be suspended for two months, stating that if the first defendant got any employment in the meantime, he might apply to the Court for instalments.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

MOROBA RAMCHANDRA VS GHANESHAM NILKANT.

THIS was a dispute between two landlords as to their respective easements. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Molvi, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he is the owner of a house situated in Jambulwadi Street, on the east side of which there lately stood the old house of the defendant. Between the two houses was a space in the front and rear, consisting of a passage adjacent to the plaintiff's house and partly of a gutter adjacent to the defendant's house. The plaintiff claimed to be the owner of the space; and although he admitted the defendant to be the owner of the gutter, he claimed the right of using it for the passage of refuse water from his own house. The defendant had lately pulled down his old house, and commenced to build a new four-storeyed house with a loft on the site of his old house. In doing so the defendant had wrongfully placed his scaffolding upon the plaintiff's passage and had completely blocked it up. He had also threatened to alter the position of the gutter so as to prevent the plaintiff from using it and thus to deprive him of his prescriptive right. The plaintiff apprehended that, if the defendant completed his new house, he will completely block up the plaintiff's ancient lights and cause very material damage to his house. The plaintiff had prayed and required the defendant to desist from committing the aforesaid trespasses, but without avail. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that the aforesaid passage is his property, that he is entitled to use the defendant's gutter for the purpose of carrying the refuse water, that the windows in the plaintiff's house are ancient windows, &c.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint, and puts the plaintiff to the proof thereof. The defendant in February, 1892, commenced to build his new house, and the plaintiff was well aware of his intention, but refrained from taking any proceedings until just before the monsoon, so as to bring pressure to bear on the defendant to buy the plaintiff's house at an exorbitant rate, as he knew the monsoon would cause great damage to defendant if he were then restrained from building his house. In consequence of an interim injunction granted on the 25th May, 1892, on application of the plaintiff, the building of the defendant's house was delayed and much damage was caused thereby; and the defendant claimed Rs. 1,000 as compensation for the injury done by the interim injunction, which was discharged on the 20th June, 1892. The passage in question was not entirely blocked up, and any one could easily pass along it. The plaintiff had no right to use the gutter, and the defendant never had any intention of altering its position although he had the right to do so if he chose. The erection of the new house will not completely block up the plaintiff's ancient lights. Having regard to the circumstance that he has widened the passage, the light to the plaintiff's windows will not be appreciably diminished. For the sake of peace and to avoid litigation, the defendant paid into court the sum of Rs. 250 for any injury done to the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's new building.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

471-92—H S Dikshit—Jetha Ramjee and another vs Dowjee Ramjee.
502-92—Chalk, W and S—Bai Moghbai vs Damjee Ramjee.
508-92—Bhaishunkor and K—Lachmiram vs Makhamlal and another vs Baldeoparsad Nandkison and another.
578-92—Chalk W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Heerjee Dewaram.
594-92—Bicknell and M—Shriram Motee vs Chuggonlal Salegram—Bhaishunker and K.
602-92—Payne, G and S—Bhotajee Meghajee and others vs Rasojee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna and P.
608-92—Payne, G and S—Bhotajee Meghajee and others vs Sennajee Hussajee and others—Framjee and Moos.
613-92—M N Sakhatwala—Narayen Janardhen Chatre vs Cassum Mahomed.
616-92—Chitnis, M and M—Dowjee Monsey and others vs Chuggonlal Sanwatram and others.
635-92—Thakurdas, D and C—Peeroo Doosa vs Waljee Dharsey and another.
615-92—Bhaishunkor and K—Parbhooram Juvanram Vaid vs Vudaya Enkutee.

Defended New Long Causes.

347-92—Bicknell, M and M—Rangopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S.
349-92—Payne, G and S—Robert P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Crawford, B and Co, Bicknell, M and M.
348-92—Janardhan and A—Raghunath Vassudevjee vs Jalbhoy Sadasir Sett—Pestonjee, R and K.
365-96—Crawford, B and Co—John G Russell and another vs Arthur S James Fernandes—K D Shroff.
353-92—In person Gopal Jadhowjee and another vs Kooshaba Vithoba and another—J C Cama.
327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkison vs Harrivalebh Hurkison and others—Payne, G and S.
372-92—In person—Shaik Moosa Abdoola vs Halimabai—In person.
374-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Allibhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Adboolally Heptoola and another—In person.
53-92—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee vs Manockchand Nagsey—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Testamentary Suits—For Dismissal.

22-92—Ardesir H and D—Dewjee Narondas vs Cursondas Cullianjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

282-92—Khunderao M—Moroba Ramchundra Poy vs Ghansham Nilkant Nadkarni—Chitnis, M and M—Part heard.
235-92—Roughton and B—Bomanjee Dinshaw Khan vs Ramchunder Juggonath Acharya—In person.
232-14—907 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

"ATLAS" says he has the very best authority for giving a most unqualified contradiction to the report, which is being circulated by the Separatist papers, that the Queen "has been endeavouring to get the Leaders of both political parties to unite in effecting a settlement of the Home Rule question." This story is a pure fabrication, says "Atlas," and there is not a shadow of foundation for the impudent statement that her Majesty "has been suggesting to the Leaders of both parties the desirability of a compromise" on the Irish question.

Mr. Henry Chaplain has converted his stud at Blankney into a limited company, with a capital of £50,000 in £10 shares, and the principal shareholders are Mr. Chaplin himself, his nephew, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Radnor, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Mr. Cecil Chaplin, and Mr. Ernest Chaplin. Mr. Henry Chaplin is to be the permanent governing director, but only so long as he holds at least half the subscribed capital. The memorandum of association states that the business of the company is to be "stud-farming and horse breeding, and entering horses for running them in races." No reference is made to the Duke of St. Albans, so he has, no doubt, disposed of his interest in Galopin, whom he purchased jointly with Mr. Chaplin after Prince Batthyany's death.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE VS. THE P. AND O.

A CRICKET match was played between these two elevens on the ground to the rear of the School of Art, on Saturday last, and terminated in a victory for the Bombay City Police Club by twenty-two runs on the first innings. The only drawback to this contest, which proved decidedly interesting towards the conclusion, and was fought out on very level terms, was the rocky nature of the ground, which allowed very little work to be got on the ball, and made it extremely unsafe for the footing. The Bombay City Police Eleven won the toss and elected to bat. George and Stanford pioneered the van. The former settled down gamely to the trundling of Warner and Cookson, and by a free and easy game contributed the very valuable score of forty-five, for which he was warmly applauded. The tail did not do any striking scoring and the innings closed for the tail aggregate of 118 runs, a result primarily due to the fastness with which the wicket played. The wicket-keeping of Mr. John King, for the P. and O. side, was magnificent, and put one in mind of the rare style which Wright displayed against the Parsees. In addition to the excellence, which he showed in this position, he wielded the willow in fine style and gave his side utmost satisfaction by carrying his bat for fifteen. Rivers and Phillips were "first in" for the P. and O., and speedily rattled up twenty-five and twenty-two, respectively, to their credit. Warner put up eleven on the scorers' sheet when his wickets were spread-eagled by George. This bowler and Fleming, who assumed command of the leather, sent down some deceptive balls, and proved very destructive in their onslaughts. When the game reached a most critical stage and the mariners were in a minority of twenty-five they were disappointed to see the downfall of their last three wickets for little or nothing, and they retired vanquished by twenty-two runs. Briscoe, who kept wickets for his side, displayed remarkable vigilance in that position. The following are the scores:—

POLICE.

1st Innings.

Stanford, st J King, b Warner	12
George, b Warner	45
Fleming, b Warner	4
Mynn, c Cookson, b Warner	3
Simkins, st J King, b Gully	9
Briscoe, b Cookson	25
Barnett, b Cookson	0
Hardacre, c Warner, b Cookson	2
Good, c Cookson, b Cookson	8
Mason, st J King, b Warner	5
Saunders, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	118

P. AND O.

First Innings.

Rivers, b Fleming	25
Phillips, b Fleming	22
Warner, b George	11
Cookson, b Fleming	3
Nicholson, b George	0
John King, not out	15
Savvey, c George, b Fleming	8
A King, b George	7
Gully, c Good, b George	0
Asbrey, b Fleming	2
Holloway, b Fleming	3
Total	96

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Tues. 10.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Wed. 11.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Bundoor Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Seaforde Land Improvement Company's meeting.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting of the University Senate.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp, Ambaluxmee.
Sun. 5—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Club, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Aseworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez; perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Kandia interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Mozambique Lourenco interrupted.

Mail for Lourenco closes at Mozambique at 10 a.m., tomorrow; probable voyage 9 days. Seychelles and Reunion and Mauritius and Madagascar mails close at Aden at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 13th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 8.

10 p.m	74·3

MONDAY, JANUARY 9.

6 a.m.	73·4

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S FASHIONABLE BLACK FELT HATS, latest shape, extra quality, cash or V. P. P. Rs. 9-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LOST.—On Friday Afternoon, in or near the Fort, a small Russia Leather HAND-BAG, containing 10 Rupee Currency Note; old purse with some loose silver in it; various letters of no use to any one but owner. Whoever brings the bag, &c., to "Bombay Gazette" Office will be Rewarded.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, engagement as HEAD MASTER or ASSISTANT by a Graduate of the Calcutta University. Has been for twelve years Principal of a Second Grade College. Christian. Total abstainer. Aged 37. Subjects: Eng., Lt., Math., Botany., Logic, and Philos. Apply "No. 999," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COOK for the MESS, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOM, To-day, Meeting for Women, 4-30 p.m. Miss JESSIE ACKERMANN.

FOR SALE.—A BAY WALER GELDING, 15 hands, 6 years old, quiet, under saddle and in single and double harness. Believed sound. Price moderate. Apply to Colonel PEARSE, Royal Artillery, Colaba.

AIR PISTOLS, with Pellets; 1 dozen darts; ramrod and case, complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. SHAPURJEE JEWANJI TALUKDAR, at Aurangabad, says:—I find MOTIWALA'S TOOTHPOWDER to be very efficacious and much better than the so-called expensive Pastes and Powders.

TO LET, a very desirable, large and commodious three-storied HOUSE, on Wandby Road, containing large magnificent Halls, Drawing, Bed and Dining Rooms, fitted with Mahogany, admirably adapted for a Prince or Raja, Club, or for a Gentleman of large family. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill, facing the sea on all sides, and is in an excellent position, surrounded on two sides by Garden, with a large Stable, to accommodate 8 to 10 Horses and Carriages. Apply to Mr. GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE, at Chowpaty, French Bridge.

PHOTO NEGATIVES taken by P. VUCCINO, and Photographs printed, therefrom also Indian Views to be had from MANECK and Co., late of P. Vuccino and Co., Photo Artists, 6, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champagne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!—In order to CLEAR the SHIPMENT of HORSES, ex "Tine," the Public are now offered the PICK of 60 HORSES at Rs. 600 each, taking one or more. Apply to C.G. BALDOCK, Government Remount Depot, near Charni Road Railway Station, Kennedy Sea Face.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 53, Meadows Street, Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

MILK PUNCH, prepared from an Original Recipe for Cock Tails and Pick-me-ups. It has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market. Every lady should try this Punch. Per Bottle Re. 1-12; doz. Rs. 20.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

A NICE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN VIEWS, at Rs. 7 per dozen and Rs. 4 per half dozen, at CAVALIER DEL TUFO'S ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY, No. 47, Forbes Street.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, contains every convenience. Under the entire Management of the Proprietor. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (I. F. N. S. and I. Society) will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BOVRIL! BOVRIL!! BOVRIL!!!—Bovril is 50 Times more nourishing than Extract of Meat or similar other Beef Tea, Rs. 1 per Bot; Bovril Wrine, Re. 1-8 per Bot.—BUJI & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents. —JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly ESTABLISHED in CHURCH GATE STREET a comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, nice, airy rooms, first class furnished good Table at moderate rates. Apply to the "VIENNA."

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NOTICE.

TO HAVE the HONOUR of MEETING HIS IMPERIAL and ROYAL HIGHNESS the ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND of AUSTRIA ESTE.

The GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS will HOLD a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on TUESDAY, January 17th, 1893, from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

All CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are invited, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Order,
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Acting Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House: Malabar Point, 10th January, 1893.

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FOR
1893.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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AGENTS WANTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

No telegrams calling for notice in this column are to hand since these chronicled in our report of Saturday evening

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	8,43,947
" " Branches	"	"	5,47,726
Other Deposits	"	"	14,43,358
Government Securities	"	"	4,88,223
Loans	"	"	3,54,498
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	11,96,020
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,91,631
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	31,34,422

The advance in the Presidency Banks' rates by one per cent. at the board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. per annum, indicated the direction in which the monetary current was still running; and, as might have been anticipated from that sign, the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this morning again shows a falling off this time of some 31¼ lakhs against 19 lakhs in the previous week—in the Cash Balance, at 209¾ lakhs. The withdrawals from Private Deposits had been very much less than during the preceding fortnight; and a portion of the large amount taken in Loans in the previous week had been returned; but Bills Discounted show a considerably greater increase than for some weeks past; and the net expansion in trade requirements is represented in the figures given above, by about 23¾ lakhs compared with 24¼ lakhs and 55¼ lakhs in the two previous weeks, respectively. The Cash Balance was further reduced in the period under notice by a material decrease in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and at its branches; but this decrease was counterbalanced to some extent by the realisation of Government Securities.

COTTON has been in but small request here to-day either for export or by the Mills, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, the market closing steady at the reduction. Shippers have taken 750 bales, consisting of 400 Barsee, at Rs. 268; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 240; and 150 Akola, at Rs. 268; while local spinners have bought 550 bales, made up of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 248; and Dhulia, at Rs. 240; and 150 old Bengals, at Rs. 220 per candy.

This morning's telegrams from the districts report that light weather with no sign of rain, had set in again throughout the Bengal circle; but in all the districts of the Oomra circle, excepting Barsee, there had been a little more rain since last Thursday, ranging from 24 cents at Julgaum, to an inch at Khangaum. When the messages were despatched this morning, however, the weather had become bright at Julgaum, and it looked like clearing up at Oomrawattee and Khangaum; but at Dhulia it was still cloudy and unseasonable. At Broach, the weather had become clear, with an easterly wind prevailing, and the crop prospects were but moderately good. The plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather throughout the Dhollera circle, and were showing bolls rapidly at Wadwan, where the crop looked healthy; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop is stated to be excellent.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone again, with but little enquiry from shippers; but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,200	bales.
Wheat	15,342	cwt.
Linseed	2,592	"
Rapeseed	1,546	"
Gingelly	11,276	"
Groundnuts	6,836	"
Castorseed	2,654	"
Rice	13,264	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing doing in this market to-day; quotations are nominally unchanged, but takers of tonnage are scarce.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand for January-February, and partially 1-32d. higher for later on, and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 13-16d. for both ready and forward; but the business passing either way to-day has been trifling, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady to-day at 103 13-16 for Fours for cash, and 1-16 per cent. higher for the February account, at 103⅛; but a weaker feeling prevailed at the close, and the price for Money left off at 103⅜; 101, nominal, being quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been much more movement in this market to-day, more particularly in Cotton Mill Scrip, the value of which has, in many cases, receded, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 80 per share, though, on the other hand, the shares of a few concerns have advanced to the same extent, at our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 15 in the new issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 1,051½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16
2½ lbs. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	94½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JAN. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra left for Bombay this afternoon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 7, as compared with the statement of December 31, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 31. Rs.	Jan. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,45,129	52,91,132
Do. do. at Branches	27,02,240	21,54,535
Other Deposits	4,55,00,141	4,40,56,783
Post Bills	6,303	6,303
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,89,705	28,37,517
Rs.	7,10,93,538	6,80,06,320
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,11,84,930	1,06,96,707
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,33,326	79,31,935
Loans do. do.	117,91,900	1,14,37,492
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,222	908
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,47,69,915	1,59,65,935
Stamps, &c.	23,681	17,564
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	4,24,791	3,18,089
Cash Balances with other banks	4,56,873	2,65,342
Cash and Currency Notes	2,41,14,248	2,09,79,826
Rs.	7,10,93,538	6,80,06,320

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	9	1	51 p.m.	..	22
Suez	9	2	50 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 9th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	53	..	2
" Karrachee	1	11	..	1
" Madras	1	16	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

OSTREHAN—Dec 13, at Upper Grosvenor-road, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Col Ostrehan, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD—ROBERTSON—Dec 17, at St Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Major Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K C M G, Highland Light Infantry, to Ethel, widow of P Crui ie Robertson, Indian Political Service, and daughter of the late Maj W Cairns Armstrong, East Yorkshire Regt.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Dec 15, at Hastings, Maj-Genl Willoughby Lake Briggs, C B, late B S C.

COLLINGWOOD—Dec 13, at Woodstock-villas, Waltham Cross, Margaret Ann, widow of Lieut Wm Collingwood H M's late I N, aged 60.

HAMILTON—Dec 16, in London, William Conrad Hamilton, Major-General, late 25th Punjab Infantry, after a lingering and painful illness, aged 66.

MACKONOCHIE—Dec 19, at Kenilworth, Bournemouth, James, County Court Judge, son of Col Mackonochie, Hon. East India Dock Co's Service, aged 79.

MEADE—Dec 16, at Eastbourne, Agnes, wife of General J De C Meade, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel Duncan Malcolm, formerly Resident at Baroda.

WILSON—Dec 17, at Ravenscroft Lawn, Cheltenham, Henry Roger Wilson, late of the I C S, aged 75.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—December 30, at Ludhiana, the wife of G S Lewis Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

VOWELL—December 30, at Benares, the wife of Captain Vowell, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, of a son (still-born).

DEATH.

MERCER—January 2, at Simla, Warren Horklots, Punjab Police, eldest son of Major-General Thomas Warren Mercer, late Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1893.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the valuable paper on the distribution and movement of population in India read by Mr. J. A. Baines, Census Commissioner for India, before the Royal Statistical Society. If any Congresswala turns to this lucid presentment of the results of careful and conscientious examination of an immense problem to find support for the theory that India—like certain distinguished services—is going to the dogs, it is greatly to be feared that he will not find what he seeks. The population is certainly not dwindling; it has increased by ten per cent. in the last ten years. In Lower Burma the increase has been twenty-five per cent. and in Sind nineteen per cent.—in both instances mainly owing to the larger area of land brought under tillage. In the former Province the increment has been aided to the extent of 2½ per cent. by immigration from Madras. In Oudh, where was a population numbering 470 to the square mile in 1881, there has been an increase of eleven per cent., which Mr. Baines holds to be an astonishingly good evidence, not of decadence, but of the fertility of the country. All the Provinces do not show a similar rate of increase; in the North-West, for instance, the rate is low, owing to the local conditions in the tract between the two great rivers, where there is an excess of water from the irrigating canals without sufficient provision for drainage. In Assam the prevalence of a fever epidemic, also told adversely in certain localities, but in the eastern parts of both the great valleys the increase of the population has been considerable. The only territorial unit of the Empire in which there has been a decrease of the population, is the small province of Coorg. The falling off has been due to a decrease in the number of labourers from Mysore, who have either found land in their own country consequent on the depletion of the great famine of the seventies, or have not been able to find employment to the same extent as formerly on the Coorg plantations. The "territorial unit," which has just been mentioned, it may be as well to state, is the district, of which there are 246 in India, with an average area of 4,000 square miles, and an average population of 900,000. Each of these districts is under the charge of a European Collector or Commissioner, who is popularly said to be the greatest man in the country next to the Viceroy. The largest district is to be found in Madras; it has an area of 6,700 square miles, and 1,675,000 inhabitants.

The density of the population in these different units varies immensely, the chief factors determining it being the fertility of the soil and the amount and regularity of the rainfall. The population of two hundred and eighty-seven millions, inhabiting the one million and-a-half of square miles constituting the Continent, known as India, gives an average of 184 persons to the square mile, but the average is actually to be found only in a comparatively minute portion of the whole area. In British territory the average is 230; in Native States, —which include a considerable part of the Rajputana desert, the hill country of Central India, and the mountains of Kashmir—the average is 111 only. In British territory seventy per cent. of the population is to be found in the more densely, and thirty per cent. in the more sparsely, populated areas, the former covering one-third and the latter two-thirds of the surface of the country. Nine per cent. of the population occupies thirty-seven per cent. of the area, whilst forty-five per cent. of the total population occupy less than seventeen per cent. of the area, making the average 460 to the square mile. Forty-seven millions of people live in the proportion of 600 and over to the square mile; and 36¼ millions of these are packed in 960 to the square mile, or one and a half persons to the acre. One of the most densely-populated areas is to be found in Eastern Bengal, and the other in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh lying along the Goghra river. There are only three countries in Europe with a population between 500 and 600 to the square mile—England and Wales 498, Belgium 534, and Saxony 598, all three manufacturing countries. The two regions in India, where the population is densest, are nearly, if not altogether, agricultural. They both lie within the zone of certain rainfall, where the main crop is rice, which is easily cultivated where there are many hands. In the deltaic tracts there is a large fishing industry, which adds to the food-supply and to the general resources of the population, and in the North-West there are special branches of agriculture which are profitable—indigo, tobacco, and opium, each in different localities. In Lower Bengal there is no record of famine, and in the specially-favoured districts in the North-West there has been none since the slight famines on one side of the river in 1865, and on the other in 1874. But regularity of rainfall is not of itself sufficient to ensure the material prosperity of a district. In the northern strip of land between the Western Ghauts and the sea, the rainfall is regular and amounts to 140 inches, with a temperature and average humidity the same as in Bengal. But there is no alluvial plain; in its place there is broken country, where the soil only rests between ridges of basalt, and the rain all falls in the three or four months of the south-west monsoon. The population is about 250 to the mile, and when it rises to 280 the pressure is more severe than in the districts on the other side of India where the number is 790. In the interior where the plains lie between the extreme edges of the rain-bearing winds, a slight weakness in either deprives the population of the rain on which their crops depend. In this region the population ranges from 150 in the north to 122 in the south-east, and Mr. Baines is undoubtedly justified in concluding that the pressure on the means of existence is equivalent to that of four times the number on the Gangetic Plain.

There is fortunately room for expansion, though hitherto but little has been done to take advantage of it. The plains of Central India have a population of only 160 to the mile, and scarcely anywhere attain to the average density of the rest of India. Yet it is a region for the most part of regular rainfall. For hundreds of miles on either side of the new Nagpur-Bengal Railway, there is an immense expanse of luxuriant bamboo jungle wholly destitute of inhabitants. Probably population will follow the railway here as in other regions, notably along the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which now for the most part passes through cultivated country, where a few years since there was nothing but swamp and jungle. Mr Baines points out that in Khandeish and parts of Berar, where the cotton trade has stimulated agriculture and enlarged the area of cultivated land, a much larger population can find land. Large parts of Assam are under-populated, though it is endowed with a certain rainfall and has never known famine. The climate is not favourable to the imported coolies; but it is a question whether this may not be in part due to removable causes. In the Punjab and Sind the density of the population is, in the former, 60 to 70 per mile, and in the latter varies from 23 in the unirrigated to 100 in the irrigated region. In both provinces great additions are being made to the area under irrigation, and the population will undoubtedly increase with the means of subsistence. We have no space now to follow Mr. Baines in his interesting examination of the distribution and movements of the population in the Native States, and of the tendency—if such it can be called—of the agricultural population to seek employment in the cities. It will suffice for the present to refer to the evidences which the Census Commissioner adduces that the growth of the population has been accompanied by a proportionate development in other directions, and by the increased prosperity of the masses. In the ten years the land revenue in British territory has increased by 14 per cent.; the consumption of salt by 18 per cent.; and the stamp revenue by 25 per cent. The letters sent through the Post Office have increased in numbers in the ratio of one hundred and five to one, and five hundred and eighty post cards were posted for every one used in 1880. The passenger traffic on the railways has increased by more than 133 per cent. and the goods rate by 97. External commerce has risen enormously. India received, over and above other imports, 130 millions of treasure in the ten years—41 millions of gold and 89 of silver. The additional obligations from abroad reached 180 millions sterling. The deduction arrived at by Mr. Baines is that India is not overpeopled. The increase in the population during the last ten years has been accompanied by an increase in its powers of production and purchase which indicate a general rise in the well-being of the community at large. This conclusion is based on indisputable facts. The theory that India is becoming more and more impoverished rests on a pessimistic view of the condition of India which there is nothing to justify.

IT is an ill-wind that blows nobody good. In the Municipal Budget for 1892-93, which came before the Corporation yesterday, there were two proposals for improving the lighting of the city. One was to substitute kerosine lamps with two wicks, giving light equal to 22 candles, for the gas-lamps which give 15 candles, the saving on which was put at one lakh a year. The other proposal was to capitalise a little over half the lakh so saved and instal the electric light in certain areas of the city—a combination of oil and electricity which it was calculated would give a saving of Rs. 49,000 per annum. Mr. Penny, the Engineer of the Bombay Gas Company, disputed the power of the oil-lamps to continue to give the light of twenty-two candles during the whole night, though they might give it when just lighted. The experiments were somewhat inconclusive. In one case the oil-lamp, beginning with twenty-two candle light power in four hours gave twenty-one, and in the remaining eight only six. In another experiment an oil-lamp beginning with twenty-one lights gave the light of fourteen candles in eight hours. Beginning at six in the evening oil-lamps would certainly become less brilliant by two in the morning; and in the darkest hour before dawn they would probably burn very dim indeed, unless they were to be overhauled during the night. However, the saving promised, and the promise of an actual increase of light might have led the Corporation to accept one or other of the alternative proposals placed before that body by the Municipal Commissioner, had not the appearance of the new incandescent burner, which has just been introduced into several buildings in Bombay, and is now to be seen in the public lamps, Rampart Row, thrown very literally a new light on the question. The burner in question—a new improvement of an invention some years old—has the merit of increasing the light given by the present burners from fifteen to thirty-two candle power, thus distancing the usual incandescent light by twelve candles! The reduction in the quantity of gas consumed is from five cubic feet to two—an immense saving which will more than suffice to pay for the new burner, which costs eight or ten rupees, and the consumable part of which can be renewed—after burning 800 hours—at two rupees eight annas. The invention consists of the placing of a network of cotton, —rendered uninflammable by varnish, the composition of which is the secret of the inventor, —around the gas jet, which is divided as it leaves the burner, and becomes an incandescent flame within the enclosing network. The result is that an ordinary gas jet of fifteen candle power gives more than double the light, while it is also vastly improved in quality, being as white and as soft as that of so many wax candles. It is certain that this invention will popularise gas and enable it to hold its own against the electric light. The Municipal Commissioner has withdrawn his proposal to substitute oil or the electric light for gas in order to see whether the new system will not be more suitable. The effect of the new burner will be tried for a year from the date of the expiry of the present contract with the Gas Company.

THE Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund have paid a kindly tribute to the services of Sir Auckland Colvin in connection with the workings of the Fund. The Lady President and members at a meeting last week resolved to place on record their acknowledgment of the great obligations he has laid upon them and their sense of the serious loss the Fund has sustained consequent on his retirement. Sir Auckland, as is well-known by those interested in Lady Dufferin's unique institution, took a very active interest both in the training of female practitioners and in affording relief to women in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the time he presided over their destinies. His guiding influence, in the opinion of the members of the Central Committee, set a bright example to the rest of India, and a large measure of the success attained by the Fund was mainly attributable to him. His warm personal interest in the matter and his judicious and unceasing endeavours to promote the objects for which the Association was constituted, are happily and tersely recognised in the resolution which the Committee has unanimously passed. We are glad to learn that General Brackenbury, the Military Member of Council, has joined Lady Lansdowne's Central Committee.

WE hear from Zanzibar that the first batch of porters for Sir Gerald Portal's expedition to Uganda left that port on the 13th December for Mombassa in charge of Mr. Foaker in the East African Company's steamer Juba. The porters who numbered two hundred and seventy were to join Captain Arthur who had already under his command a band of two hundred armed men. These with a further batch of a hundred and fifty porters were to start inland on the 19th ult. Sir Gerald Portal and Colonel Rhodes were not expected to leave Mombassa until last week, but it was anticipated they would overtake the porters, at any rate before their presence becomes actually necessary. Major Owen of the Lancashire Fusiliers and Captain Portal, North Lancashire Regiment, who with Mr. J. L. Berkeley, another member of the mission, were expected to arrive in Mombassa by the French mail steamer due there on the 30th ultimo, and thus all the parties would, it was expected, be prepared to make a start on the date fixed and our telegrams last week seem to indicate that this was accomplished.

WITH a view to taking every possible precaution against the return of cholera to England during next summer a conference of port medical officers was held at the Mansion House a few days before the mail left. England has not yet been visited by a scourge so terrible as that which swept over Europe last year, but it is better to provide against eventualities beforehand. The escape of England was attributed more to good luck than to effective sanitary precautions, and our good luck might this year desert us. Suspected vessels have been detained at various ports by the harbour and customs officers, but there is so far no legal sanction for the action they have taken. The object of the officers who met in conference was to hit upon an efficient course of procedure and consistent co-operation so that legislative approval might then be sought. The provisions of the existing statutes are not sufficient to ensure protection from the importation of cholera or any other disease from an infected port.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Valetta, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London, was expected to arrive here, on Sunday evening, at 6 p.m., but she encountered a strong westerly current and fresh monsoon between Aden and Bombay, hence she was late by about twelve hours.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday after the Christmas vacation. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Starling sat in the two division courts on the Original Side; the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley presided in the first court on the Appellate Side; and Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton in the second, Mr. Justice Telang having gone on privilege leave.

MESSRS. GILB

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE WEATHER AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

After a fortnight's intense frost in Great Britain rain set in yesterday, and a thaw took place.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Times* in a special article commends the moderation and fairness of the Resolutions passed by the Indian Congress at Allahabad on the currency and other questions, and says that the same spirit has been shown by the British Committee in London.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

The Emir of Bokhara has arrived at Moscow.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 8.

Considerable uneasiness exists here owing to a general strike of the miners in Westphalia, and the Rhine Province for the purpose of supporting the miners at the Saar Coalfield who struck for shorter hours. The Socialists are active among the miners, and a repetition of what took place in 1889 is feared.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 9.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 30th ult., left here for Bombay, at 10 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

DR. ROBERTSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

Dr. Robertson, accompanied by Captain Younghusband, leaves Gilgit for Chitral immediately.

THE BENGAL DISTRICT COMMAND.

Colonel J. N. Crealock, Assistant Quartermaster General, War Office, has been appointed to the vacant 1st Class District Command, Bengal Establishment.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

The whole body of the English Church Bishops will be present at the consecration of the Bishop-designate of Lucknow, which takes place at the Cathedral, at Calcutta, next Sunday.

GRASS FARMS IN UPPER INDIA.

Grass farms in the cantonments of Upper India has been of such a success that an allotment of three lakhs of rupees will be made in the Military Estimates for 1893-94.

ALLOWANCES FOR MILITARY OFFICERS SERVING IN BURMA.

In continuance of the operations of the Western Commissariat Circle, Bengal Presidency, the Madras Government has recommended that special allowances be granted to Military Officers and departmental Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers serving in Burma, where the cost of living is higher than in the Northern Presidency. The Government of India has expressed its inability to sanction such allowances or grant an equivalent to the presidency house-rent to Officers stationed at Rangoon.

THE PROPOSED TOUR OF SIR JAMES DORMER TO THE CHIN HILLS.

It is doubtful whether Sir James Dorm[illegible] will make the proposed tour to the Chin Hills. A[illegible]nion among the Burma authorities are opposed, firstly, as the men who would be deputed to furnish the escort would be drawn away from more important duties; and, secondly, as the presence of his Excellency would give fictitious importance to the recent rising.

SHAN CHIEFTAINS.

A number of Shan Chieftains are now on their way to visit Rangoon, amongst them is the Kyaington Sawbwa, who is coming with 150 followers, and says he will proceed to Buddha Gaya. The recent disputes between the heir-apparent and the Kyaington Sawbwa is apparently settled, and the proposed visit of Mr. Hildebrand to arrange the quarrel will, therefore, be unnecessary. It is somewhat awkward that the Sawbwa should have left his territory just at the commencement of the demarcation of the Burma Siam Frontier, which is equivalent at one portion to the demarcation of the Kyaington frontier.

THE N.-W. P. CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Blair's first presidency at the Criminal Sessions of the North-West Provinces High Court was marked by his strict discipline of the jury system. At the trial of Soldier Bennis for attempting housebreaking by night with intent to steal by entering St. Mary's Church and removing certain articles his Lordship noticed that Mr. T. P. Crowley who was summoned as juror was not present, and instantly fined him Rs. 50. Mr. Crowley turned up after lunch, and explained that Mr. Justice Straight had exempted him some two years ago from further attendance on juries on account of old age, and he believed he was right in abiding by the order of the High Court than the order of the District Court wrongly requiring his attendance. Mr. Blair remarked that the procedure of the court was to ask for an exemption on receiving notice, and remitted the fine. The trial of the prisoner extended to after lunch, when the Judge summed up dead against the undefended prisoner. The jury, however, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. Blair remarked: "I don't wish to disagree, although I don't think so myself. The prisoner is discharged." The chief complainant was the Rev. King O'Connor.

THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 9.

The Reserve Infantry of the Northern and Southern Forces, under Colonel Tandy, with Captain Brunker, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, marched out from Poona for Wagholi this morning. The troops comprised the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, with Maxim gun, the 10th, 13th, and 3rd Bombay Infantry Regiments. With the exception of the 3rd Infantry all regiments were paraded on the Poona general-parade ground and marched out from there to the Bund Bridge, where the 3rd Infantry, recently arrived from Satara, joined them. The whole Force will move from Wagholi to the camp between the 17th and 18th milestones on the Sirur road to-morrow, and will reach Rajangaon, on Wednesday next.

TROOPS DETAILED FOR DACOITY WORK IN KATHIAWAR.

On a requisition by the Political Agent, Kathiawar, several small parties of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry have been sent out to different directions to look after the dacoits:—Lieutenant Stack, with the 35th sabres, to Khombaria; one native officer and sixteen sabres to Mesaria; twelve sabres to Gairedar; seven sabres to Sarpar; ten sabres to Khirasaras; seven sabres to Hardipur; and twelve sabres to Rajpura. Lieutenant Benn, with a detachment, has been ordered to return to Rajkot from Bambara.

LORD ROBERTS AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 9.

Lord Roberts, accompanied by Lady Roberts and family, reached Lahore by special train, on Sunday morning, and was received by a large gathering of Europeans and Natives, among those present were H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor, Generals Frankfort, Lockhart, Morton, Pretyman, Collett, and Barr, the Resident of Kashmir. The Maharaja of Kashmir, president of the entertainment committee, accompanied by his brothers, and several other Punjab Chiefs presented some gentlemen to his Excellency, who then drove off to Government House. Monday was observed as a general holiday.

MISS TREWBY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

Miss Lilian Trewby, whose services have just been engaged by the Lady Dufferin Nursing Association, from home, has been posted to the new Female Hospital at Shikarpur.

LEAVE FOR STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

A proposal is before the Government of India to allow Staff Corps Officers who did not elect for the leave rules of 1886 to be allowed to do so now; their claims are strong, as under the 1875 leave rules officers on furlough now draw, owing to the fall in exchange, less pay than fifteen years ago.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Major Rind, Deputy Commissary General, has been granted extension of furlough till April.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council meets next Thursday.

RECRUITMENT OF NATIVES OF INDIA FOR COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE.

The recruiting of Natives of India for Colonial Police Service, except through the agency of the Government of India, has been forbidden by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MILITARY INSPECTORS OF ORDNANCE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the staff of Military Inspectors of Ordnance. The machinery of the staff will consist of a Captain and Lieutenants, Royal Artillery, who will serve for five years in India on Indian pay, and allowances with Indian rates of armament, pay and extra pay, viz., Rs. 100 for a Lieutenant and Rs. 70 for a Captain.

THE AUSTRIAN PRINCE'S VISIT.

The following notification was issued as a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary, last evening:—

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, accompanied by his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, is expected to arrive on board the Irouclad Kaiserin Elizabeth in Bombay harbour, at noon, on Monday, the 16th January, 1893. His Imperial and Royal Highness will be received on arrival with all the naval and military honours due to his high position.

2. When the Kaiserin Elizabeth is signalled from the Lighthouse, three guns will be fired from the saluting battery at an interval of ten seconds each: and as she proceeds to her moorings, his Imperial and Royal Highness will be received with full naval honours.

3. His Excellency the Governor, attended by his personal staff, will leave the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m., and pay his Imperial and Royal Highness a visit of welcome on board. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine will arrange for the Governor's visit. His Excellency will then return to the Bunder.

4. His Imperial and Royal Highness will leave the Kaiserin Elizabeth, at 4-55 p.m., on the 16th January under a salute from the squadron, and will land at the Apollo Bunder, at 5 p.m. The Senior Naval Officer on the Station and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine will arrange in concert for attending his Imperial and Royal Highness as he proceeds from the ship to the Bunder. On the Archduke reaching the shore, a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the saluting battery, and he will be received by his Excellency the Governor attended by his personal staff. A guard-of-honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Bunder head.

5. The following officials, if present in Bombay, namely, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Honourable the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Judges of her Majesty's High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers commanding any of her Majesty's ships in harbour, if able to attend on shore, the Municipal Commissioner, all Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Under-Secretaries to Government will attend at the Bunder.

6. The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments and the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are invited to be present on the occasion and a space marked B will be reserved for them.

7. All other officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military, and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay as well as Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 5 who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bunder will be made by the Public Works Department.

8. His Imperial and Royal Highness, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor and escorted by a detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will proceed to Government House, Malabar Point where a guard-of-honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be mounted. The route followed will be along the Esplanade Road as far as the Post Office and thence by the Queen's Road.

9. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear, and the Military Department will issue the necessary instructions for carrying out the orders detailed.

10. Full Dress will be worn on this occasion by all entitled to wear uniform, and Morning Dress by all others.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand de Este of Austria will be officially received on Monday morning (16th instant) by H. E. the Governor. In the afternoon he will visit the Caves of Elephanta; on Tuesday and Wednesday his Royal Highness will remain in Bombay, holding a Reception on board the Elizabeth. There will also be a ball and a garden party at Government House. His Highness leaves by the 3 p.m. train, on Thursday, for Hyderabad, where he will be the guest of his Highness the Nizam. His Imperial and Royal Highness is timed to arrive at the Hyderabad station on Friday, the 20th January, at 4-30 p.m., and will leave Hyderabad on the night of Wednesday, the 25th. The Archduke Leopold of Tuscany is not coming to Hyderabad, as originally intimated, but will join the party subsequently. Brigadier-General Protheroe, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, Count Kinsky, Mr. Stockinger, and Mr. Crawford accompany his Imperial Highness. The following is the programme:—

Friday, the 20th January, 1893.—4-30 p.m.—His Imperial and Royal Highness' official reception at the station. Afterwards the party will drive to Busheer Bagh.

Saturday, 21st January.—Ceremonial visits.—After return visits his Imperial and Royal Highness and party will go round the city on elephants. Dinner with his Highness the Nizam.

Sunday, 22nd January.—His Imperial and Royal Highness will visit Golconda in the morning, and go out in the evening for duck and snipe shooting.

Monday, 23rd January.—Shooting; returning to Hyderabad by train the same night.

Tuesday, 24th January.—Cheeta hunt and buck-shooting. Water party on Mir Alum Tank in the afternoon, and dinner with his Excellency the Minister.

Wednesday, 25th January—Visits Falaknama, and breakfast with Nawab Vicar-ul-Oomra, Bahadur. Luncheon with Sir Khurshed Jah. 10 p.m.—Departure of his Imperial and Royal Highness.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has forwarded for publication a copy of all the letters which have passed between him and Mr. Hunter Watts and Mr. H. M. Hyndman as to the assertion alleged to have been made by him to the effect that he did not believe there was anything serious in unemployed agitations until he heard of shops being looted and ricks fired. Sir W. Harcourt utterly denies that he ever made such a statement, and says he is not aware of having ever spoken to Mr. Hyndman. The latter affirms that Sir W. Harcourt, then Home Secretary, made the remark directly to him in Lady Jeune's drawing room.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales performed his first public act since the death of his son, and opened the Clarence Memorial Wing of St. Mary's Hospital, in Praed Street. His Royal Highness having referred to the grave sorrow which had befallen him, said that for some years he had been connected with that institution, and in one of the happy speeches, for which he is noted, traced the history of that connection. The idea first, he said, emanated in the very year of his birth, 1841, when it was considered necessary on account of the large district about Paddington and North Kensington, to have a hospital. Six years after that time the Prince Consort laid the first stone, and twenty years later, the Prince of Wales laid a stone to commemorate the enlargement of the hospital, and still more recently the Princess Louise laid the stone of the Mary Stanford wing. He was well aware of the great difficulties that they had to contend with. Like all large hospitals much money was needed, and it was not always easy to get it, and though the original scheme was to have 300 beds there were now only 281. He sincerely trusted that in this new wing they would be able to have all that is requisite, of the large sum to be expended, amounting to £100,000, of which you have to expend £48,000 on the site alone. He remembered a few years ago when Lord Randolph Churchill presided at a festival dinner of the hospital, he made some allusion to the hospital being so little known—to use his own expression, it was not very "get-at-able." They must hope with this new site and with this new facade it may be so. The Prince, with a silver trowel, handed to him by the Duke of York, then laid the stone. Princess Maud afterwards received a large number of purses, containing donations amounting to nearly £1,200, and also a cheque for 50 guineas from the Prince of Wales, and another of 25 guineas from the Duke of York. The Prince of Wales jocularly insisted on being the first to present his donation to Princess Maud.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, ex-M.P. for Oldham, is being urged by the Conservatives of Cardiff to come forward as a candidate for that constituency in the event of a vacancy occurring there now or later, and he is inclined to fall in with this widely expressed wish. Mr. Maclean's connection with the place would make him a formidable opponent, and, politics apart, many Liberals would be glad to see him back in the House of Commons. Mr. Edward Blake, the ex-Canadian Minister, who is now a Home Rule M.P., made a speech in Dublin on Thursday night. Mr. Blake declared the financial conditions of the Bill of 1886 to be unsatisfactory and "laid it down as vital that there should be a change for the better—an important change." Ireland will want resources if only to settle the land question, even though the problem, as he stated it, is smaller than is commonly imagined. Broadly speaking, the question of the small tenancies of the West is the Irish land question, and to settle that is to settle everything—at all events everything that is dangerous and urgent. Of course full power to deal with the land question must be given to the Irish Parliament, to the extent even of compulsory expropriation in exceptional cases, and whatever is taken should be fairly paid for.

An instance of how the Unionist party is endeavouring to increase its hold on the press has come to my knowledge. An agent acting on behalf of a Unionist banker has been acquiring some of the local newspapers in London. There are about ninety district newspapers in the Capital. The majority of them are weekly, of course, but several appear twice or three times a week, and one is daily. The best of them compare favourably with the weekly journals in provincial towns of thirty thousand inhabitants. The political influence of local journalism in London is certainly not great, but these are the only papers in which the speeches of Parliamentary candidates in London are reported at any length, and the Unionists think that for this reason they are worth securing.

The terms agreed to by Messrs. John Dillon and William O'Brien on the one side and Messrs. John Redmond and T. Harrington on the other respecting the allocation of the Paris funds have not yet been brought before the members of the Irish party, and in some quarters it is thought that such a course will be necessary if unanimity is to be arrived at. In any case the bankers in Paris decline to pay over the money without a guarantee from the payee or an order of the French Courts. The sum actually in the hands of Messrs. Munroe is about £35,000. Protracted negotiations have taken place and expensive litigation has been incurred by the Nationalists in fruitless efforts to release the money. Mrs. Katherine Parnell, being recognised by the bankers as the legal representative of her husband, allied herself at an early stage of the proceedings with Messrs. Redmond and Harrington in resisting the demand made by the Irish party. It is only within the past ten days that an arrangement has been effected. It seems that out of the £35,000 the sum of £14,000 is in the first instance to be deducted to meet what are styled "prior claims." These, it is understood, include £5,000 claimed by Mrs. Parnell as belonging to her husband's estate, £2,000 due to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, an overdraft of £3,000 on an Irish bank, £3,000 in discharge of law-costs incurred by the two parties, £1,000 owing to a gentleman in Cork for services rendered since December, 1890, and £1,000 to meet sundry claims for National League and registration work. The balance, £21,000, is to be divided by Messrs. Dillon, Davitt, and Harrington, amongst the evicted tenants. Some time ago the Archbishop of Cashel was accepted by both sides as one of the dispensers of the fund, but it is said that Mrs. Parnell only consented to withdraw her opposition to a compromise on condition that her claim for £5,000 was immediately discharged and that Dr. Croke's services should not be employed. In the event of nothing happening to prevent the agreement being carried out, it is expected that the money will be released early in the new year.

The Wellington Monument by the late Alfred Stevens has been taken down from the site on which it was so foolishly set up, in the Consistory Court, at the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral. The blunder was wilfully committed by the Officer of Works and the Dean more than twenty years ago, for when the intention to erect a monument to the Duke was announced a primary condition was that it should stand under one of the archways of the nave of the Cathedral. The archway to which it is at length being removed is on the north side of the Cathedral, is enclosed by a hoarding, and at present filled with scaffolding. A most important matter in properly placing the monument there is to secure the right height and proportions of the base to the monument according to Stevens's original design. To cramp the monument into the Consistory Court the base was altered. It is feared that the reconstruction of the base has not been fully considered or provided for. It will be lamentable if this most important matter should be overlooked.

The London Chamber of Commerce does not, I believe, attempt to congratulate itself on any large response to the scheme of commercial education formulated two or three years ago. The third examination for juniors was held recently, and seventy-nine candidates presented themselves, forty of whom succeeded in obtaining the marks entitling to certificates. These figures are slightly below those of last year, and represent a mere drop in the ocean of aspirants to mercantile clerkships in London. At the presentation of certificates this afternoon by the Lord Mayor the reason assigned for the rather meagre response was the extreme difficulty of the examination. It was claimed, however, that the best schools are adapting themselves to the curriculum, and that an increasing number of commercial houses have offered to give a preference to applicants holding the certificate. Sir Henry Roscoe, M. P., a member of the committee which framed the scheme, spoke of the importance of increased attention to commercial and technical education, and broached the idea of constituting Gresham College a commercial college in connection with the proposed teaching University for London. Sir Albert Rollit, M. P., president of the Chamber, insisted on the importance of reorganising our system of secondary education.

A committee connected with Toynbee Hall has been making careful inquiry into the question of the unemployed, so far as it affects East London, and will shortly publish a report which promises to be of very considerable interest. The members of this Committee, or most of them, had very valuable experience during the disbursement of the Mansion House Fund of 1886, and their memory of that time will certainly not incline them to heroic measures. Speaking generally, the point which chiefly exercises East Londoners at the present moment is this. Is the distress among casual labourers, which undoubtedly exists and has existed for some time past, a merely temporary phase, or is it a necessary part of the reorganisation of dock labour, which has been carried on progressively since the dock strike? If the latter is the true view of the case, then the displacement of the casual labourer must be regarded as permanent so far as the present generation is concerned, and parallel with other displacements of labour, which have followed upon the introduction or alteration of machinery.

The movement which has been set on foot to induce the War Office to grant a medal to the volunteer rank and file as reward for long service is gathering in significance. It is contended that to concede a decoration to the officers and to withhold a medal from the rank and file is to establish an unwise distinction. Touching the officers' decoration, I hear that the War Office authorities resent the manner in which it has been sought by honorary colonels—by men, in fact, who may not have rendered a day's service; but the terms on which the decoration was offered left them no option in the matter.

The Rev. W. Bird Hornby, who was the other day consecrated Bishop of the Church of England in Nyassaland, is not without experience abroad, having been for four years attached to the Oxford University Mission in Calcutta. He has been a curate at Liverpool and at Dover, and at the time he accepted his present appointment was vicar of St. Columba, Southwick, in the diocese of Durham. At the service which took place in St. Paul's, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, and was assisted by the Bishops of London, Ely, St. Albans, Argyle, Central Africa, Dr. Wilkinson, late of Truro, and Dr. Macrorie, formerly of Maritzburg. The Bishop-elect was presented to the Archbishop as "a godly and well-learned man to be ordained and consecrated bishop," and then the mandate directing the consecration—which document was signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Earl of Rosebery—was read by the principal registrar. Bishop Smythies and Bishop Hornby leave for Africa early in January.

There is a strong belief in military circles that when Lord Roberts reaches England after retirement from your chief command, he will be offered the Irish command in succession to Lord Wolsely.

The *Truth* Toy Exhibition, which is on view at the Albert Hall, eclipses in extent and splendour any yet held. There are over 26,000 toys, an increase of 4,000 over last year. The great feature of the exhibition is the 4,000 dolls dressed by lady-readers of *Truth* in connection with the competition for prizes for the best-dressed dolls. Many of these are real works of art, the cut, style, fit, and elegance making them veritable models. Next in point of interest to the home-dressed dolls come the home-made toys, and of these the doll's house, known as "*Truth* Villa," is prominent. Every conceivable detail has had a place found for it in "*Truth* Villa." The house contains a billiard-room, a library, a bath-room; the hall is of tesselated pavement, flowers abound, and in the dining-room the table is tastefully laid out for dinner. Eleven thousand sixpences have arrived from the usual anonymous donor.

The programme of the Royal Geographical Society for the second half of its session will include a number of unusually interesting papers. Mr. Conway's paper on his work among the Himalayas has already been announced, but within the last few days a paper has been promised by Mr. Selous, who will sum up the geographical results of his twenty years' wanderings in South Africa. Mr. Selous has brought home with him material for a complete map of the region south of the Zambesi included within the Chartered Company's territories, and this map will be prepared and published by the Society. Mr. Rock-Hill, who is now in America, will give an account of his most interesting journey in Thibet; and Lieutenant Peary, of Greenland fame, has accepted an invitation to come to London to lay before the Society an account of his recent Arctic journey and his plans for the still more ambitious journey which he hopes soon to undertake. Captain Bower will also, it is hoped, be able to read a paper on the geographical results of his recent journey across Asia; and at one of the January meetings Mr. Savage Landor—a grandson of the Savage Landor—will give an account of his visit to the island of Yesso and his experiences among the interesting race found there. Altogether the Society, which has just decided to admit women to membership, to raise the entrance fee at the new year, and to change the form of its monthly publication from "proceedings" to a "geographical journal," enters on the coming year with every prospect of increased activity and usefulness.

A report on the agricultural condition and prospects of Zanzibar has been sent home by Sir Gerald Portal, and is published by the Foreign Office. The author, Mr. Fitzgerald, is a specialist on tropical agriculture, and is now in the employment of the British East Africa Company. The marked similarity between Zanzibar and the leading West Indian islands—notably Trinidad and Jamaica—in the matter of soil, temperature, and rainfall is, he points out, undoubtedly a very important matter, inasmuch as the principal tropical products can with certainty be introduced. He deals with the labour question, suggesting the importation of Indian coolies; but the real difficulty, he tells us, lies elsewhere. Will the Zanzibar landowners, he asks, now that slavery is doomed, face the altered state of affairs? Abler judges than himself," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "reply distinctly in the negative; and it is certainly a fact that many of the larger estates are heavily encumbered and entirely in the hands of Indian traders and merchants." The factor required is European enterprise, and the sooner this can be more largely attracted the quicker will development commence. He suggests that the Government should make known the fertility of the country, and he also recommends the extension of the existing system of roads. The use of cattle as draught animals is further proposed, for at present, he observes, "the only means of sending produce to the coast is on porters' heads." It appears that there is some talk of opening a fruit trade with India by shipping the surplus supply to Bombay. There ought to be a large market for Zanzibar fruit, especially in the Western Presidency, as the seasons of cropping are different in the two countries.

A Sheriff's Court was held at Stafford, on Wednesday, to assess the damages in an action brought by Matilda Stanfield, wife of a butcher, at Wolverhampton, against Charles Coley, pork butcher, of same place. This was the first case under the new act. It was alleged that the defendant had publicly accused the plaintiff of unchastity. The case was notable as being the first in which proceedings had been taken under the Slander of Women Act, 1891, which provides that words spoken or published imputing unchastity or adultery to any woman or girl shall not require special damage to render them actionable. The jury awarded the plaintiff £50 damages.

It was hoped that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman would reverse the policy pursued by his predecessor towards the militia in connection with the granting of artillery commissions to militia subalterns. Hitherto commissions have been provided for ten militia officers per annum, but Mr. Stanhope decided that this should stop. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has now, acting on the advice of the permanent officials, decided to carry into effect Mr. Stanhope's resolution.

Despite the reports which allege that Mr. Davitt will avail himself of the opportunity now open to him of remaining out of Parliament, the new session will not be a fortnight old before he will again be in his place at Westminster. The representation of North-East Cork, the division still vacant by reason of the double return of Mr. William O'Brien, who elected to sit for Cork city, will be offered to Mr. Davitt.

The first fruits of the Royal Commission on Labour are seen to-day in an order issued by the Admiralty in accordance with representations made by the Commission prohibiting overtime in their dockyards. It appears that large numbers of men have been kept out of employment by reason of systematic overtime in Government dockyards, and the new order will apply to Chatham, Devonport, Pembroke, and Portsmouth. In the last-named place more than 7,000 dockyard labourers are employed.

A TREATY between the Government of Great Britain and Roumania, relating to the marriage between Prince Ferdinand and the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, has been signed at Bucharest.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Valetta, Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the Overland Mails of December 23, arrived in the Bombay Harbour, at 5-30 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev Gough	Mrs Richmond
Miss Bonrose	Mrs Boon
Mr and Mrs Combe	Miss Trewby
Rev Brown	Mrs Mercer
Mr McQuistan	Mr W Brooks
Mr Dalhan	Miss Judson
Mr Schloss	Mrs Franklin and 3 children
Mrs Hervey	Mr West
Mr Foote	Mrs Rance
Rev Anstey	Mr de Barros
Mr Ellis	Mr Jaffrey
Mrs Dods	Miss Alway
Mr and Mrs Loudon	Mrs Borrill
Mrs Gabb	Mrs Head
Miss Luckraft	Mr Israel
Mr Huggett and 2 children	Herman Dass
Mrs Stephenson and infant	Mr and Miss Drew
Mrs Foster and 2 infants	Rev and Mrs Watson
Mr Masters	Mr and Mrs Newsome and infant
Mr Miller	
Mrs Wrigley and 3 infants	Capt and Mrs Phillips
Mr Forsyth	Mr and Mrs Elliott

FROM BRINDISI.

Lady Sandeman	Mr Fraser
Mr Kenny	Miss Chearnley
Mr Clutterbuck	Mr Young
Capt Whittaker and brother	Mr Whiting
Mr Hare	Mr Donaldson
Mr Paterson	Mr Bashert
Lord Zouche	Hon Hubbard
Mr Burke	Mrs Drew
Mr Dyer	Miss Newlin
Mr Spalding	Maj. Mrs, and Miss Molyneux
Mr Hossock	Rev Clough

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Gott	Mr J Lewis
Mr and Mrs Paine	Mr C Mancini
Mr. Mrs, and 3 Misses Fahys	Mr Moss
Dr Hertz	Mr Phillip
Mr and Mrs W Lewis	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC 23.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor Castle on Saturday for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, on Saturday, laid the foundation stone of the Duke of Clarence memorial wing of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Monday, at the annual dinner of the Royal Norfolk Artillery at the Hotel Metropole; and on Tuesday, his Royal Highness presided at the first general meeting of the Royal Naval Fund.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. Gladstone left London on Tuesday for Folkestone, whence he proceeded the next morning, via Paris, for Biarritz.

Sir E. Reed, M.P., addressed the Liberal Association at Cardiff on Tuesday, and explained that his recent published letter was not intended to convey the impression that he would oppose Irish Home Rule, but simply to warn the extreme party in Ireland that their excessive demands would defeat their object and endanger the Government. After a rather stormy discussion, a vote of continued confidence in Sir E. Reed was carried by a very large majority.

The Judges decided, on Wednesday, in the Stepney election petition that Mr. Wootton Isaacson, the sitting member, had been duly elected.

IRELAND.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Evicted Tenants' Commission in Dublin, Mr. Justice Mathew repudiated the imputation that the Commission had attempted to induce the purchasing tenants on the Ponsonby estate to dispute their liability to the Government.

At a meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Association held at Cork on Sunday strong complaints were made as to the distribution of the fund now being raised for their relief, it being asserted that it was governed by political considerations.

The committee of the Irish Church Sustentation Fund in England have transmitted £1,000 to assist in supplementing the voluntary rate in parishes of the south and west of Ireland.

GENERAL.

Mr. Kemp, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Norwich, and Mr. Muir Mackenzie Recorder of Deal.

The report of Lord Onslow's Committee on the "Darkest England" scheme has been published. It generally approves the conduct of business and the application of moneys, suggesting some amendments in respect of ownership of property and other points.

At a meeting of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, on Monday, highly favourable accounts of the resources of the country and of the progress that had been made in their development were received.

A statutory meeting of shareholders of the Liberator Building Society was held on Tuesday, at which the Official Receiver stated the position of affairs, and after much angry debate he was appointed to act as liquidator.

Mr. J. W. Hobbs and Mr. H. G. Wright, solicitor, were further examined at Bow-street Police Court, on Friday, on charges of forgery and theft in connection with the Liberator Building Society. Some further evidence was given, and the case was again adjourned, the prisoners being granted bail in £1,000 each. The accused underwent another examination on Tuesday.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., in distributing prizes at the Manchester Technical Institute, on Monday, said that technical education was more necessary than in former days to meet the increased competition of foreign countries, where such education was assiduously promoted.

The deaths are announced of the Earl of Portarlington and of Lady Egerton, wife of Lord Egerton, of Tatton.

Sir Richard Owen died at Sheen-lodge, Richmond-park, on Sunday morning, in his 89th year.

The Union Company's Cape mail steamer Nubian ran upon some rocks in the river Tagus on Tuesday, during a sudden and thick fog. The passengers and mails were safely landed, but the vessel sank the next morning.

A bricklayer at Walsall, who had separated from his wife, sought, on Monday, to induce her to rejoin him, and, she refusing, he cut her throat and then his own, both dying immediately.

A burglary was effected, on Sunday evening, at the residence of Lady Miles, Leigh Court, Somerset, and jewelry, valued at upwards of £30,000, was carried off.

Dr. F. Scott Sanders, who had pleaded guilty to forging the names of Lord Londesborough and others to bills and promissory notes to the amount of over £43,000, was sentenced, on Monday, at the Central Criminal Court, to six years' penal servitude.

The Probate Court has appointed a Receiver for the Sutherland estates during the litigation arising on the late Duke's will. An application by the Dowager Duchess for an injunction against the present Duke's exclusion of her from Tittensor-chase, on the Trentham estates, was refused by Mr. Justice North on Wednesday.

A meeting of journeymen tailors was held on Sunday in Trafalgar-square and resolutions were passed calling upon the London County Council not to give clothing contracts to country firms, which paid less than union rates of wages.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj. Gen. W. C. Hamilton, Ben. Ret.; Col. D. H. Trail, R. (Mad.) E. Ret.; Maj.-Gen., W. L. Briggs, C.B., Bo. Ret.; Sir Richard Owen; Earl of Portarlington; Admiral W. J. Williams; Maj. J. B. Colwell, R.M.L.I.; Judge Maokonochie; Lady Egerton, of Tatton.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, proceeded on Dec. 17 from Windsor to Osborne, where the Court is expected to remain until about the 18th of February.

THE following German opinion on the Indian Currency Question appears in the *Times*:—Sir,—The deliberations of the Brussels Conference are at an end for the present and many people believe that they will never be resumed. Notwithstanding the joint efforts of political economists, bankers, and diplomatists, the silver question has not been brought nearer to its solution, except as far as negative proof goes. This result has been no surprise to the trading and banking community of this country, who, therefore, have had no fault to find with the "masterly inactivity" displayed by the German delegates. I have discussed with many men, who, from practical experience, are thoroughly conversant with the development of the change of standard in Germany and Austria, the now burning question of the Indian currency. Without exception they uttered as their impression that, whether the introduction of a gold standard be contemplated or not, a temporary suspension of free silver coinage, thereby making the purchasing power of the rupee less dependent on the fluctuation of silver would be the wisest plan for the present. The example of Austria-Hungary, where a similar arrangement has been working very satisfactorily for about 13 years and which countries, in spite of their heavy military burdens, are now enabled to make earnest efforts for the introduction of a gold currency is well apt to lead the authorities in the course to be taken.—I remain your obedient servant—SELMAR SOLMITZ. 2, Behren Strasse, Berlin, W., Dec. 17.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Senate was held yesterday, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangier Hall of the University. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. James Jardine, the senior Fellow present, presided.

THE NEW EX-OFFICIO FELLOW.

On the motion of the Honorable Mr. Justice M. H. Starling, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Senate resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Honorable Mr. A. C. Trevor, C. S., be appointed to the Faculty of Arts.

BYE-LAWS RELATING TO NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS.

The Senate next considered the subject of a change in the last day for sending in notices of amendments, the day fixed according to the present Bye-laws being found to be too close to the last day for issuing a statement of motions and amendments. Principal Oxenham moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate (1) the words "fourteen days" in line 1 of Bye-law 40 (page 32 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93) be left out and the words "sixteen days" inserted in their place; (2) the words "four clear days" in line 8 of the same Bye-law be left out and the words "five clear days" inserted in their place; (3) the foot-note at page 32 of the Calendar for 1892-93 be omitted and the following substituted in its place: "* 'Five clear days' means five days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Thursday, the notice must reach the Registrar on the previous Friday; if for Saturday the notice must reach him on the previous Saturday;" (4) and the words "at least four clear days previously" in line 6 of Bye-law 83 (page 37 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1892-93) be omitted and the following substituted in their place: "At least five clear days previously in the case of a nomination for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar, and at least four clear days previously in the case of a nomination for the office of Dean of a Faculty or Syndic."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

THE SUJNA GOCULJI LALA VEDANT PRIZE.

THE next business before the Senate was the consideration of the revision of the regulations relating to the Sujna Goculji Lala Vedant Prize.

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, regulation 5 of the present regulations relating to the prize be left out, and the following inserted in its place: "5. Whenever, and so far as the funds available will permit, the said essay, translation, or edition shall be printed and published, and copies of the work distributed to the leading Universities, Colleges, and Libraries of India, Europe, and America, provided always that all expenses of, or incidental to, the printing, publication, and distribution of the essay, translation

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, presiding. The following members were also present :—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai. C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, K. M. Shroff, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, N. G. Gamadia, Pranjivandas Cullandass, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MEMBER.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the Government resolution appointing Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., member of the Corporation, vice Mr. G. Lund, resigned, be recorded. The proposition was agreed to.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the chairman of the Standing Committee, then moved the passing of the Budget Estimates. In a short speech he elaborated the following statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Municipality :—

OPENING BALANCE.

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 16,00,000, after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1892-93. The details are as under :—

	Rs.
Estimated closing balance as per page 5 of budget for 1892-93	*9,17,339
Actual opening balance in excess of the estimated balance on 1st April, 1892 (see pages 101 and 102 of the Administration Report for 1891-92)	5,00,000
Interest and Profit on Loan and Surplus Fund investments received and to be received in excess of the budget estimate for 1892-93	1,90,000
Savings on the Debt Grant for the current year	23,000
Do Police do do	60,000
Do other grants do	40,000
	Rs. 17,30,339
Deduct—Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November, 1892, exclusive of advances for Loan Works, Stock, &c. Rs. 22,000	
Add—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of current financial year " 1,08,339	
	Rs. 1,30,339
Opening balance for 1893-94, including the 1 lakh required by law	16,00,000

This balance of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed to be utilised as follows :— Rs.

Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act	1,00,000
To meet the deficit in 1893-94 on account of increased Debt and Police charges	3,00,000
To keep invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficits in 1894-95 and subsequent years until the ordinary revenue has overtaken the ordinary expenditure	12,00,000

* *Viz* :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance for 1892-93	16,00,000	
Income	59,50,317	
		75,50,317
Less Expenditure		66,32,978
Closing Balance		9,17,339

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 11,500 is anticipated from improved and new assessments, but, owing to the Port Trust contribution being sanctioned by Government at Rs. 10,000 less than the sum formerly fixed and the current year's figures being overestimated by Rs. 9,000, the anticipated yield from this source during the next year shows a decrease of Rs. 7,500.

It is proposed to reduce the Fire Tax by ¼ per cent., causing a decrease of Rs. 43,659, or Rs. 52,659 taking into account the sum of Rs. 9,000, by which the current year's income from this source has been underestimated, as the Fire Brigade charges for the next year are estimated to be about Rs. 6,000 in excess of the receipts from the Fire Tax, which is intended to be levied at ¼ per cent.

The relative proportions contributed by Government, the Port Trust, and ordinary tax-payers in respect of the General Tax and the additional Fire Tax for the ensuing and current years are as follow :—

		1892-93 Rs.	1893-94 Rs.
General Tax.			
Ordinary Rate-payers	(a)	14,38,692	14,41,184
Government		96,767	96,767
Port Trust		1,63,899	1,53,904
	(b)	16,99,358	16,91,855
Fire Tax.			
Ordinary Rate-payers	(c)	1,24,962	90,074
Government		9,072	6,048
Port Trust		15,366	9,619
	(d)	1,49,400	1,05,741
		18,48,758	17,97,596

(a) & (b) should have been Rs. 14,29,692 and Rs. 16,90,35[illegible] respectively.
(c) & (d) do. do. do " 1,33,962 " " 1,53,400 do.

An increased revenue of Rs. 20,112 is expected from Wheel Tax, Dangerous and Offensive Trades, Streets and Buildings and Land Conveyance, &c., Licenses, and Tobacco duty.

An increase of Rs. 21,000 is estimated under Halalkhor Tax on account of revision of special service rates, and of Rs. 63,700 under Water Tax on account of the Tansa supply.

The estimated revenue from returns froom Property and Miscellaneous shows an increase of Rs. 1,41,853, principally under Market Receipts and Interest and Profit on Loan and Reserve Fund Investments.

Thus, the total income of the year is estimated to yield Rs. 1,95,503 more than the current year's estimate, notwithstanding the reduction in the Fire Tax amounting to over half a lakh of rupees.

EXPENDITURE.

The increases in establishments have been explained in detail in the Schedule Statements printed before each detailed Budget Statement. The increases and decreases in other items have also been fully explained in the marginal notes opposite the respective items entered in the detailed statements.

There is a decrease of about Rs. 62,500 on the budget of the Engineer's Department generally. In both the Drainage and Water-Works Departments there is some increase of establishment rendered necessary—in the former chiefly by an extension of duty in connection with sewers and house-connections ; in the latter by the full 12-monthly charge for the Tansa Establishment accruing for the first time. The Commissioner proposed to raise the pay of the Water-Works Engineer to Rs. 1,200 in consideration of the increased labour and responsibility entailed by the addition of the Tansa Water-Works to his charge. The Committee are, however, of opinion that the Commissioner's proposal to increase that officer's salary was too early, considering that Mr. Tomlinson received only in March last the maximum pay of Rs. 1,000 fixed in the Schedule. As the Commissioner expressed the opinion that the designation of Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, and Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, are lengthy and cumbrous, the Committee have agreed to substitute in the Schedule the simple titles of Drainage Engineer and Water Engineer, the Commissioner having stated that the status of these officers will remain unchanged. There has been a material saving in the Streets and Buildings budget, which the Commissioner's experience leads him to believe may be made without any loss of efficiency. The Committee, however, beg to draw particular attention to the marginal notes on page 47, regarding the alternative schemes proposed by the Commissioner for lighting the City.

There is an increase of about Rs. 12,000 net in the Assessment and Collection Department, which is due to the necessity of providing for the printing of the Assessment books, which have not been put into print since 1886-87.

There is a decrease in the Health Department of over half a lakh of rupees principally under labour, feed, and water-supply after providing for increased special halalkhor service and increase in the pay of carmen, but, owing to renewals of meat-vans and increased cost of repairs under Markets and Slaughter-houses, the net decrease in the Health Department budget is over Rs. 29,000.

The necessary increased provisions for Loans to be raised in current and ensuing years have been included in the Fire Brigade and Debt statements.

With regard to police charges, the Committee wish to state that they have provided for the full amount demanded by Government in their letter No. 6696, dated the 28th ultimo, Judicial Department, under the provisions of section 62 of the Municipal Act, but the Committee need hardly point out that the demand includes several items which, the Corporation have from time to time shown, are not payable by the Municipality, such as River, Harbour, or Marine Police, Dockyard Police, Guards for Public Buildings, and charges for escorts, &c.

The Joint Schools Committee have applied for an extra grant of Rs. 3,312 in addition to Rs. 55,220 sanctioned for Primary Education for the current year. This increase has been included in the Budget Estimate as required by Rule 11 of the Joint Schools Committee's By-laws sanctioned by the Corporation.

The total expenditure provided for in the Budget is Rs. 64,40,068, or Rs. 1,92,910 less than in 1892-93.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 13,05,752, or over Rs. 12* (*The whole of this surplus balance is proposed to be kept invested.) lakhs above the minimum required by law as detailed below :—

Opening Balance	Rs.	16,00,000
Income	"	61,45,820
	Rs.	77,45,820
Less—Expenditure	"	64,40,068
Closing Balance	Rs.	13,05,752

It will be observed that, owing to the increase of about 2 lakhs in the income after reducing of fire tax and the reduction of about 2 lakhs in expenditure after allowing for increased provision of over a lakh, the deficit in the income has been reduced to 3 lakhs as against 7 lakhs in the current year.

COWASJI HORMUSJI,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

Municipal Offices : Bombay, 7th December, 1892.

N.B.—The Committee have arranged with the Commissioner to issue to the Corporation in January next printed copies of statements of revised estimates of income and expenditure for 1892-93, framed by adding to the actuals of the first eight months of the current year the estimates for the remaining four months.

The Municipal Commissioner explained at greater detail the items mentioned. He deprecated very ardently the reduction of the grain-tax, which tax, he maintained, was the only means by which they reached the poorer classes. In referring to the question of lighting, he said that the Corporation had to consider whether they should pay more for gas lamps of only 20 candle-power than for kerosine oil lamps of 32 candle-power. In spite of the risk of having the word retrograde thrown at him, he maintained that if kerosine was a cheaper and better illuminant than gas, it should be adopted to illumine this city. He was in favour of the electric light in preference to gas. He referred to the incandescent lamps that are now being used in Rampart Row, which, he said, saved the Gas Company. He said that at present this city was abominally badly lighted, and he recommended the Corporation to adopt the incandescent gas lamps more generally. He referred to the possibility of being able to increase the Municipal revenue by taxing tobacco, and stated that Government had been addressed on the matter of allowing the Municipality the power to tax this commodity. In speaking on the water-works, he recommended the Corporation to adopt the Shone system for the Colaba sewage and asked them to consult Mr. Halt, who was coming out to sewer Karachi. He was certain that the revenues of the Corporation would increase and expand with the expansion of this great city.

The meeting then adjourned.

MISS VERA PATEY'S BENEFIT AT THE GAIETY.

The performance of the "Arabian Nights," which is announced to take place on Friday for the benefit of Miss Vera Patey, ought to prove a red-letter occasion in Bombay theatrical annals. The success which has during the present season attended the efforts of Mr. Willard's compact and talented company to delight local play-goers has been quite phenomenal ; and we are convinced that one and all must acknowledge this success to be due, in a principal degree, to the untiring efforts of Miss Patey. This gifted lady possesses in herself that rare combination of musical skill, artistic training, finished elocution, and irresistible natural brightness, which go towards the making-up of a popular idol on the stage. It is small wonder, then, that she has during her stay here succeeded in captivating all hearts and creating an impression that will not soon be forgotten. The conditions of theatrical work in India are such as to wear out even the most unflagging energy. Piece after piece must be produced with breathless rapidity if audiences are to be drawn ; a run of a clear week for any one play is an exceptional piece of good fortune ; and thus both actors and management have to live in a constant turmoil of anxious preparation and study. This being the case, it needs no great effort to realise that the *prima donna's* lot, under such circumstances, is emphatically not a happy one. To the uninitiated it is not possible to conceive the amount of sheer physical and mental toil, the countless worries and anxieties that must be gone through before the smiling *premiere* bows to the thundering plaudits of an enthusiastic first-night audience. That Miss Vera Patey has invariably secured and thoroughly merited these plaudits throughout the long series of impersonations, to which she has treated Bombay, is the fullest testimony to her artistic powers and her untiring industry. Her repertoire has been large and varied, embracing almost every class of character in the range of light opera ; and yet there has been never any suggestion of repetition or any touch of sameness about her performances. Each change possesses a kaleidoscopic novelty of its own that charms and attracts, while the individuality of the performer lingers over all as an ever-present and agreeable influence. But it is almost a work of superfluity to dwell on the many merits which constitute the fair beneficiare's claim on the public. They have so often been acknowledged by the applause of delighted admirers, that we have little doubt of a more substantial and generous recognition being eagerly accorded on this occasion ; and it is with this conviction that we recommend all play-goers to secure their places early, and ensure a bumper house for the brightest and best all-round actress that has ever visited Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·926
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	85·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·6
General Directions of Wind*	N.NNE.ENE.NE.E.NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	358

*From midnight to midnight.

THE *Daily Telegraph* states that an ingenious system of robbery has just come to light. Under the promise of some reward, a boy, met in the street, is induced to apply at a bank for the pass-book of a certain firm, and this being obtained, application is subsequently made for a cheque-book. The name of the house is then forged, the signature being copied from one of the cheques in the pass-book, and it is stated that in one case £600 was thus obtained from a leading bank. Knowledge of the amount to the credit of the firm is, of course, obtained by an inspection of the pass-book. In one instance a cheque was filled up for £1,100, and, some doubt being entertained on the subject by the cashier, reference was made to the manager, and the delinquent decamped.

IT appears from the Russian *Official Messenger* that the population of this territory in 1890 was 254,823. While the great majority were Turkomans, Kirghiz, and Persians, there were also upwards of 5,000 Russians. The Russians indeed are steadily increasing, especially at Askabad and Hermab. New Russian settlements have also grown up at Kozelnoye, Nikolaevskaya-Stanitsa, Fort Alexandrovsk, and on the islands Bolshoi and Mirlyi-Dolghiz. The increase of the settled Turkoman population in the upper parts of the Persian rivers Tejen, Chanodyr, and Sumbar, and the Afghanistan rivers Kushka and Murgab, and the consequent increase of irrigation, has resulted in an increased demand for water, and measures have been taken to clean and improve the ancient canals. The demand for water is especially great at Askabad, which is now the centre for administration of the railway. Measures have likewise been taken to prevent the wanton destruction of trees in the mountains, and twenty-seven acres of land at Koshi, above Askabad, are being planted with trees ; 36,000 trees have been already planted. Cattle breeding is the chief source of wealth in the territory, and on Jan. 1, 1891, the number of cattle was estimated at 1,750,000 sheep and 91,500 camels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Dufferin Fund has just received a donation of Rs. 5,000 from a wealthy zemindar of Burdwan.

THE execution of Major Dewan Ram Chander of Ulwar has been fixed for the 16th instant, that is to say, unless the Secretary of State, before whom the case now lies, thinks fit to intervene in the meantime.

MR. HORACE BELL, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, who is now in Rangoon, will examine the plans and site of the proposed new railway terminus at Rangoon, which is to cost three lakhs.

THE Lartigue Mono-Rail Company have made an offer to the Government of India to build the Kalka-Simla Railway. They ask for a free grant of land for the line and a subsidy for carrying mails, but no guarantee of interest on the capital. Their offer is now "under consideration." The same company has put forward a proposal for building a railway from Jammu to Srinagar.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan railway's approximate earnings for the week ending 17th December were Rs. 9,216-0-0. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 9,191-0-0. Increase, Rs. 25-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th December, 1892, Rs. 180-11-4. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 180-3-5. Increase, Rs. 0-7-11. Receipts from 1st July to 17th December, 1892, Rs. 2,95,025-0-0. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 3,00,790-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 5,765-0-0.

MAHARAJA SIR BIR SHANSHERE JUNG and suite, accompanied by Colonel Wylie, C. S. I., and staff, left Hardwar on Thursday morning, the 5th instant, and reached Umballa Cantonment the same afternoon, where his Excellency was received with the usual salute of nineteen guns. He was met on arrival by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone, and by Colonel Strong, for General Pretyman. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, which was furnished by the 32nd Pioneers, the Maharaja drove off to the residence of the Maharaja of Patiala, which has been kindly placed at his disposal during his stay in Umballa. His Excellency was to be present at the field-day and review by Lord Roberts, which took place on Saturday, and on Sunday evening the party set out for Amritsar, which, it was expected, would be reached early yesterday.

IT is interesting to note that investigatons into the origin of silk-worm disease in Bengal are being actively prosecuted. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among the experts who have taken up the subject. Mr. Keighley, for instance, is of opinion that the damage is principally due to flacherie, and in this opinion he appears to be supported by Mr. Marshall. Mr. Mukherji, on the other hand, is inclined to make light of this disease, and states that it may be prevented by dipping the eggs in a one per cent. solution of copper sulphate. A French expert, Mr. Rondot, states, however, in a communication to the Agri-Horticural Society that all efforts to get rid of flacherie have hitherto proved fruitless in Europe. The questions at issue have been sumarised by Mr. J. A. Anderson as follows :—I.—Is it pebrine or flacherie that has been doing so much damage to the crops ? II.—If it is pebrine, is the amount being spent giving any proportionate return in getting rid of the disease ? III.—If it is flacherie, what is to be done in the face of Monsieur Rondot's report ?

THE "F. A. Steel," to whose interesting Indian sketches in *Macmillan's* reference was made a day or two ago by a contemporary, proves to be Mrs. F. A. Steel, a lady very well known in the Punjab, who left India a few years ago, when her husband retired from the Civil Service.

A TELEGRAM has been received in India announcing the death of Sir John Peter Grant, K. C. M. G. K. C. B, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Governor of Jamaica. Sir J. P. Grant had attained the ripe of old age of 86.

THE Pioneer Volunteer Company, who went to Manipur, are to receive their medals shortly before a parade of all the troops and Volunteers.

THE East Indian Railway traffic earnings for the week ending 24th December were Rs. 9,60,450-14-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,91,028-9-4. Decrease, Rs. 2,30,577-11-4. Miles open week ending 24th December, 1892, 1,615 7-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,582 7-10. Increase, 33. Per mile open for the week ending 24th December, 1892, Rs. 594-7-2. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 752-8-6. Decrease, Rs. 158-1-4. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 24th December, 1892, Rs. 2,14,10,166-9-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 26th December, 1891, Rs. 2,25,31,884-10-10.

DISTRESS is still widespread in the Meiktila District, but there is, it is thought, no prospect of actual famine or starvation. The crops appear to have been a total failure, but the people are not wanting in resources, and many have gone to Lower Burma for the reaping season. Though a considerable number of plough cattle have been sold, the Deputy Commissioner of Meiktila does not believe that the agriculture of the coming year will be seriously affected by these sales. Even in good seasons the sale of plough cattle from Meiktila is very large, and the traffic has been greatly stimulated of late years by the fact that cattle can even pass to Lower Burma free of duty.

SOME time ago a lady presented a memorial window to the Church at Ootacamund. The lady, who is now at home, recently sent two memorial tablets, and on these reaching Ootacamund, it was found that one of the tablets was in memory of the lady herself, who is living. Permission was asked by the Chaplain, of the Registrar of the Diocese, for the necessary faculty for the erection thereof, but he has been informed that under the rules no faculty can be issued in respect of a mural tablet in memory of one still living.

CAPTAIN BRASIER CREAGH, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, is at present a patient in the General Hospital suffering from measles.

ALL the natives who are going to Chicago with the Indian exhibits, are having made for their use in America three costumes characteristic of the different people in India. The old Brahmin Pundit who is going plays the Indian musical instruments and sings the classical songs of the country. He is a character. Before the last political upset in Khatmandu, which took place a few years ago, this Pundit had been for 18 years in the service of the father of the present Minister of Nepaul. He went on a mission to China, and lived six months in Lhassa. There are two younger Pundits going with this party.

SOME sixty lakhs of rupees will probably be alloted in the next financial year for the Muskhkaf-Valley line so as to ensure work being rapidly carried forward on the Bolan route to Quetta.

THAT of the buried wealth of India which consists in hoards of gold appears to be discovering at last that the present relations between the precious metals are making it too valuable a commodity to be idly stowed away. Such at least, observes the Allahabad paper, is the interpretation one would be naturally inclined to put on the figures that exhibit the monthly imports and exports of gold and silver. In month of November we find that while 10,668 ounces of gold were brought into the country, no less than 47,751 ounces were sent out of it ; and from the 1st April to the end of November the value of the exports of the metal exceeded that of the imports by 276 lakhs of rupees. Thus the immemorial drain of gold to India has ceased at last, and the tide has commenced to flow pronouncedly in the opposite direction. Considering the extent to which India has been an absorber of gold hitherto, the change is a striking one ; but the wonder is that it should not have set in before.

MR. NEY ELIAS, Governor-General's Agent at Mashad, has been granted 18 months' furlough. He will probably not avail himself of this leave for some little time to come.

As our telegrams yesterday indicated it is widely rumoured in Calcutta, as elsewhere, that Sir David Barbour may probably anticipate the close of his prescribed term of office in November by retiring after the appearance of the next Budget Statement, although such a resolve would obviously be modified by an unforeseen and important development in the financial situation. The decision would be quite intelligible as regards the Financial Member himself, thinks an up-country paper. Nevertheless, would it be one to be greatly regretted in the interests of the State, which he has served so long and well.

THE future abode of Prince George at St. James's Palace will, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, have a distinctive title. When the Duke of Clarence was about to enter into the occupancy of the suit of apartments, the question arose as to whether it would not be possible so name the apartments after the Prince, Clarence House. The Princess of Wales would certainly have desired that her son's house should have had this title. However, this was impossible, for the title had already been appropriated for the residence of the Duke of Edinburgh. Fortunately no difficulty arises in the case of the Duke of York. We have had, of course, a York House, but it exists no longer ; and York House will thus be the designation given to the splendid home to which it is now no secret that the Prince will take his bride ere the year 1893 has run its course.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON has, it is stated, been removed from Stone Lunatic Asylum and placed under private care and treatment. It is also said that he is better.

WITH the approbation of the Duke of Connaught, the troops in Portsmouth are to engage in marching competitions early next year. The battalions will select their own teams of twelve men with the section leader. Each man is to be dressed in full marching order and to carry 100 rounds of magazine or 70 rounds of Martini-Heary ammunition. Volunteers will be allowed to compete on the payment of an entrance fee.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Chronicle*, the object of the Queen in learning Hindustani was that she might converse in their own tongue with the Indian princesses who came from time to time to pay their respects to her. These are, of course, purda ladies, and it is very embarrassing for them to be obliged to communicate through a male interpreter. That the Queen, at her age and with her ceaseless occupation, should undertake sufficient study of a difficult Oriental language to save a few of her distinguished subjects from this purely ceremonial unpleasantness shows a pleasant Imperial solicitude."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL T. E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I., has joined the Board of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

THE Duke of Connaught, on Dec. 19, opened a new wing of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth In the evening the Duke distributed the prizes to the local Artillery and Rifle Volunteers, and referring to the cyclists, expressed a belief that as orderlies and scouts they will prove of great use for the defence of the country.

MAJOR SIR CLAUDE M. MACDONALD, K.C.M.G., Highland Light Infantry, was married to Ethel, widow of the late Mr. P. Craigie Robertson (Indian Polical Service), and daughter of the late Major W. Cairns Armstrong, 15th Regiment, in St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road, on the afternoon of Dec. 17. Mr. Stephen Leech, of the British Legation, Brussels, was best man. Surgeon-General Maclean, C.B., great uncle of the bride, gave her away. The Rev. J. P. Waldo, Vicar of St. Stephen's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. Beresford. Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald subsequently started for Paris and South Italy.

ONE of the London correspondents of the *Yorkshire Post* tells the following story of M. de Lesseps, which, he says, is of undoubted authenticity, his informant having been present at the scene described :—When Lord Wolseley was at Ismailia in 1882, he had reason to suppose, from information received, that M. de Lesseps was in communication with Arabi Pasha. In consequence, a close watch was kept upon the movements of le grand Francais, with the result that he was detected in the act of telegraphing to the rebel leader advising him to attack the British force at once. If the message had been sent and the advice followed there can be no doubt that a heavy blow would have been inflicted upon the English force. News of the incident was wired home at the time, but presumably for reasons of international diplomacy was never made public. M. de Lesseps, however, was kept practically under lock and key for some time afterwards, and was only allowed to drive out once a day in a carriage under military escort.

THE North Belgian Company and the Northern of France Company have been constructing a new line for locomotive engines worked by electricity. The new train will begin running two months hence. Leaving Charleroi in Belgium at 10 a.m., the traveller will arrive in Paris at 12-50, and on the return journey he will leave Paris at 6 p.m., in order to arrive at Charleroi at 8-50 ; so at least says the *Independance Belge*. Bradshaw makes the distance between the French and Belgian capitals 192¼ miles.

IT is stated that the Jewish community at Malta have forwarded an appeal to their brethren in England imploring the intercession of the British Government against a threatened incendiary attack on their lives and property.

ACCORDING to information that has reached San Francisco, a regular trade is being carried on by taking natives of the Gilbert Islands, nominally under contract, but practically as slaves, to work on the unhealthy coffee plantations of Central America.

THE Budget submitted to the Mexican Congress by the Government shows a saving of 3,200,000dol. in expenditure, chiefly under the heads of Army and Navy. At the same time the increase in revenue, principally from the new taxes on spirits and tobacco, is put down at 3,800,000dol.

STATISTICS on the zone tariff system in force on the Hungarian railways show that since this came into the operation the annual number of travellers has risen from 6,000,000 to 28,000,000, and the receipts from 9,705,000fl. to 28,300,000.

THE commission appointed by the Russian Government to inspect the Transcaspian Railway has completed its report, which recommends that the present wooden railway bridge over the Amu-Daria be replaced by an iron structure, and that the terminus of the railway on the shores of the Caspian Sea be transferred from Usunada to Krasnovodsk.

IN the French Chamber, on Dec. 19, M. Peytral demanded an immediate discussion of the Bill reducing the duties on petroleum, which was to have come into force on the 31st inst. M. Tirard replied that this was impossible, as the Bill had not been reported upon by the Customs Committee. He would not, however, oppose a debate on the Bill if it could be discussed before the 31st. He demanded the Order of the Day pure and simple, which was carried by 314 to 202 votes.

THE committee of the C. M. S. have issued an appeal for reinforcements for the Soudan and Upper Nigger Mission.

FORTY clergymen, who were fellow students of Dr. Hornby, Bishop of Nyassaland, at Cuddesdon, seventeen years ago, have presented him with a cope and mitre, the latter set with crystals and amethysts. The vestments are being made from designs by Mr. Bodley. Dr. Hornby was consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Dec. 21. The assisting bishops were the Bishops of London, Ely, St. Albans, Argyll, Central Africa (Dr. Smythies), Bishop Wilkinson (late of Truro), and Bishop Macrorie (formerly of Maritzburg). The preacher was the Rev. H. F. Chenavix Trench. The presenting bishops were the Bishop of St. Albans and Bishop Smythies.

THE supply of cavalrymen at the home depots having been found insufficient to fill up the reinforcing drafts required for the regiments in India, the War Office has called for volunteers from regiments at home to make up the strength of the 2nd (Queen's) Dragoon Guards, now at Rawul Pindi. The names are required by the end of the month, and the men must be not above the rank of private, not under twenty years of age, and have not more than five years' service.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR.

GREAT rejoicings prevail at Baroda consequent upon the safe return of their Highness Maharaja Gaekwar and Maharani Chimnabai Sahiba to the Gaekwar's capital, after an absence of nearly eight months in Europe for the benefit of their health. A general holiday was observed throughout the town on Tuesday, and the courts and schools were closed in honour of the event. Great enthusiasm prevailed there for two days, and the public buildings and the private houses were adorned with banners, flags, evergreens, bunting, and flowers, and triumphant arches were erected on the roads by which his Highness drove to Makarpura Palace from the station on Monday evening. Three addresses were presented to his Highness. One was presented by the Municipality, another by the Akshtri community, and the third by Mr. Ramjee Pantoji Avati of the "Baroda Vatsal." The addresses overflowed with expressions of loyalty to the ruler, and expressed the general contentment felt by his Highness's subjects at large. In one of the addresses a short history of his Highness's regime was given, recounting the numerous good works done by his Highness. The address of the Akshtri community was in Marathi verse. An address was presented to his Highness by the inhabitants of Nowsari, where the special train which conveyed his Highness and the party from Bombay on the 2nd inst., was stopped specially for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the people of paying their respects to his Highness. The address ran as follows :—

May it please your Highness,—We, your Highness's subjects of Nowsari, beg to take this opportunity of showing our loyalty and pay respects to your Highness on this occasion of your Highness's and the Royal family's return from Europe in the enjoyment of sound health and full vigour. Our hearts are overflowing with joy on account of your Highness's and her Highness Chimnabai Sahiba's safe return to this country and the speedy recovery of your Highness's son, Prince Jaysingrao, from illness. We were extremely pleased at the hearty reception accorded to your Highness by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and also at the high title which her Majesty conferred on her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai while in England. We beg to show our marks of loyalty and devotion to your Highness by presenting this address. The Almighty God made the world and for the benefit of the objects of his creation. He created air, light, water, and other elements, leaving it in the hands of humans beings to make proper uses of the elements by the aid of science. It was gratifying to see that your Highness, with a view to foster the progress of science, has founded colleges, schools, libraries, and other educational institutions in different parts of your Highness's territories. Your Highness has again provided means for the occupation of poor women. Your Higness has not neglected even the poor labourers, who were once in a very miserable plight. The steps adopted by your Highness to improve the condition of the poor labourers were highly creditable to an enlightened king. But this is not all what your Highness has done for the prosperity of your Highness's subjects. Your Highness has conferred a great boon on the cultivators in your Highness's territory by reducing the rate of rent on land. Again, your Highness has constructed ponds, wells, and roads at great cost, at several places, where they were badly wanted, and by doing so your Highness has earned the blessings of the poor people. Your Highness had placed the people under a deep debt of gratitude by abolishing the octroi duty, and opening new dispensaries for the comfort of the poor people. These beneficial acts are the direct outcome of the sound education your Highness has received, and the travels your Highness has made in this civilised countries of Europe. Your Highness is young in age, but ripe in wisdom, and we sincerely hope that other native rulers will follow in your wake and try their utmost to promote the welfare of their subjects. Your Highness's noble and charitable deeds are worthy of imitation by every native ruler. Your Highness had removed all the grievances before they were brought to your Highness's notice by your Highness's subjects, and so we have no appeal to make to your Highness to redress any grievance. Your Highness's subjects are quite happy under your Higness's rule, and have no grievance to seek redress for. In conclusion we pray to God to give you and your family long life, excellent health, and prosperity.

The address was printed in Guzerati and signed by Dustoor Darabjee Mahiarjee, president of the reception committee.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, under the command of Captain W. Chandler, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on 30th December last, with the 2nd Devonshire Regiment and details on board, consisting of the following officers and men :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. D. T. Kinder, Captain G. H. Doyly, Captain R. J. Goodwyn, Captain and Mrs. V. A. Richards, Lieut. R. S. Ruston, Mr. J. O. Travers, Mr. W. B. Lauder, 2nd-Lieut. F. J. N. Chichester, Quarter-master and Mrs. C. Birch, and two children, Sergt.-Major J. King, Bandmaster H. Bampton, 425 men, 10 women, 23 children, and 18 private followers, of the 2nd Devonshire Regiment. The following are the details—Lieut. Taylor, 10th Ms. Infy, Lieut. and Mrs. Burlton and two children, Comt. Dept., 1 warrant officer's wife, Mrs. Alban and two children, Bo. Staff Corps, four sons of Captain and Qr.-Mr. Conway, 1st D. C. L. I., Conductor Aggas, Ord. Dept., Asstt. Apothecary Wolfe, Med. Dept, Captain and Mrs. R. D. Charles Brownlow, R.I.M., and two invalids from H. M. I. M. S. Dalhousie. The 2nd Devonshire Regiment will be transhipped on board her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, to be conveyed to England, which sails on the 11th inst. The Canning experienced fine weather throughout the voyage except in the Gulf of Manar, at which lattitude she encountered north-easterly wind with heavy sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

Yesterday's observations show a brisk barometric fall in part of north-west India, and a brisk rise in part of north-east India, unimportant changes elsewhere. The distribution of the pressure is little changed, and fairly normal. Winds are little altered, and also about the normal direction, but the force is rather high in Bombay and Negapatam. The temperature has generally fallen except in the Bombay Presidency and the Hills. The mean, which ranges from eighty one degrees in Tinnevelly to forty-nine at Rawalpindi, exceeds the normal in Bombay and Madras ; but below the normal elsewhere, most so in the Central Provinces a cold wave is crossing India, advancing eastward. Showers have fallen in Sibsagar and Madras. The weather is generally fine, and there is no sign of fresh disturbance at present.

THE four-masted steel barque Nation, which left Rangoon on March 24 for Falmouth for orders, having a large cargo of rice, has been posted at Lloyd's as "missing."

WHILE there is much speculation as to the next employment of Lord Roberts, writes the *Broad Arrow*, it may be useful to note that only in very few cases have Commanders-in-Chief in India sought for employment on their return home. Lord Gough, although still hale and hearty, did not, although he accepted a mission to the Crimea to represent Her Majesty at an investiture of the Order of the Bath at the close of the Russian War. Sir William Gomm also closed his active career in India ; and Sir Frederick Haines, with his successor, Sir Donald Stewart, has done likewise. On the other hand, Lord Napier, of Magdala, went to Gibraltar as Governor within a few months of his return to England, and Lord Strathnairn accepted the chief command in Ireland, as did his successor, Lord Sandhurst. Precedent would therefore point to Lord Roberts getting the Irish command, if he should care for re-employment.

THE anti-opium party (says the *Globe*) will be greatly surprised to hear that laudanum drinking in excessive quantities is quite common in some parts of England. We assume that this will come to them as news, feeling assured that if they were aware of the fact they would endeavour to pluck this mote out of the British eye before seeking to remove the beam from the Asiatic optic. At a Coroner's inquest the other day at Sudderland on a respectable woman who had accidentally poisoned herself with and overdose of laudanum a chemist deposed that he had been in the habit of supplying deposed that he had been in the habit of supplying her regularly for thirty years. At first one drachm a day sufficed, but the quantity gradually increased until at the time of her death three ounces of the drug only lasted her for nine days. The Coroner asserted, as a fact within his own knowlegde, that laudanum drinking is a common practice among Sunderland women. Nor is it confined to that town ; country clergymen tell of its existence in many other places, and deplore its terrible consequences. There is a want of consistency, to say the least of it, in fencing round the sale of other poisons with all manner of legislative precautions, while allowing laudanum to be bought wholesale by all comers.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Divorce Division, on Dec. 16, Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury had before them the case of "Ash v. Ash." The petition was that of the wife for a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and misconduct of her husband, Dr. Robert Vessey Ash, a surgeon in her Majesty's Army. He answered denying the charges. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. C. Mathews, and Mr. Dennis appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Deane for the respondent. According to the opening statement, the parties were married on Sept. 11, 1884, at Kensington, the petitioner being 21, and the respondent 40 years of age. She was the daughter of Major Maxwell, of the South African Volunteers. They remained in this country until February, 1885, when they left for India. Dr. Ash was attached to the 34th Regiment, and he and the petitioner went to Agra, where the regiment was then quartered. Upon one occasion when they were out driving he threatened to throw her out of the carri

in the place, but plenty of black women. Had he left the place alone, being an isolated officer, the dacoits would have killed him. He emphatically denied that at Mandalay or elsewhere he had ever committed adultery. He rejoined his wife at Allahabad, and they subsequently returned together to this country. There were constant quarrels in regard to the household expenses. At Brighton he made the acquaintance of Capt. Tickell, of the 14th Hussars. About that time there was a quarrel about his wife kissing a young gentleman on the stairs named Geary. Upon being remonstrated with, she said he was only a boy. There were some regimental sports at Brighton, and Capt. Tickell, in riding at some races, met with a serious accident. The regiment had been ordered to leave, and as soon as Capt. Tickell was fit to be removed, witness took him into his private house, at the suggestion of the petitioner. After he had been there a short time she asked if she might call Capt. Tickell "Ted," but he objected. She told witness that Capt. Tickell had spoken of the soothing influence her presence brought to him, and witness advised her to be careful. She went away to London, and upon her return he noticed a marked change in her manner towards him. She did not care to go out with him.—What happened one night?—She appeared to be dreaming and put her arms round my neck, and said, "Ted, dearest darling."—Was she asleep?—I think so—Examination continued: When she awoke he spoke to her on the subject of the dream, and she told him she was not accountable for it. When she left him they parted on affectionate terms. She wrote to him daily while in London. At that time he had not the least idea that she intended to leave him. Then he had not the remotest idea of the charge that was to be brought against him. Negotiations were entered into for a separation, but not carried out in consequence of a threat in regard to him, and the possibility of the ruin of his private practice.—On Dec. 21, the cross-examination of the respondent was continued by Mr. Lockwood. In reply to questions, he said Mrs. Ash did not like Mrs. Roberts. He (respondent) received an invitation from Mrs. Roberts's brother-in-law to dine with him and his brother officers who had served with him in Mandalay. Mrs. Ash objected to his accepting the invitation, but he went to the dinner. He might have said to Mrs. Ash, "I will see you d——d before I will give up acquaintance with the Robertses." That altercation took place whilst Major Maxwell, his wife's father, was with them in England. On the occasion of that quarrel Major Maxwell said: "I would sooner have my throat cut than make use of such a remark to a woman." He afterwards told Major Maxwell that he (respondent) was sorry he had lost his temper. He (respondent) might have said he would not remain longer in the house with Mrs. Ash. He never told Major Maxwell that he was sick of Mrs. Ash, and that he might take her away. He had no recollection of writing the letter that had been referred to by Mr. Dyer. He never threatened his wife in his life. Referring to Mrs. Ash's visit to Cheltenham, the respondent said he was aware that Captain Tickell was going there; but he made no objection to Mrs. Ash being at Cheltenham at the same time. As regarded the words he mentioned the previous day as to Mrs. Ash placing her arms round his neck while she was asleep, he (respondent) said he was eventually satisfied with the explanation Mrs. Ash gave him, and he invited Captain Tickell to his house afterwards.—In re-examination by Mr. Inderwick the respondent said the troops had been at Mandalay nine months before he arrived there, and matters had quieted down. No man ever led a purer married life than he had.—Brigade-Surgeon and Lieut.-Col. M'Kinnon said he went with the first expedition to Mandalay when it was taken in 1885. He left in August, 1886. He had, on his arrival in England, visited Mr. and Mrs. Ash at their residence in Brighton. In 1889 he was with them in Paris. Dr. Ash treated his wife with the greatest affection, and was assiduous to her in his attentions.—Dr. Lisle said he met Mr. and Mrs. Ash at Bude in 1887. They were then living very happily together. He saw them again at Brighton in 1888. He stayed in their house for ten days, but there were differences between them. They were both irritable. Mrs. Ash more so than her husband. He should say Mrs. Ash was not a good-tempered woman. When he heard she had left her husband he wrote to her urging her to return, but he received no answer to his letter. Mrs. Ash was fond of society. He thought Dr. Ash had an irritable temper.

At the close of the evidence Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., addressed the jury for Dr. Ash, and contended that the allegations made against his client had been actually and entirely disproved.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., in replying, appealed to the jury to protect his client from further risk of injury by returning such a verdict as would give her the relief she asked for.—Mr. Justice Barnes, in summing up, characterised the case as one of the most painful that could possibly be brought in the court. The case made by the petitioner was essentially one which required for a divorce the establishment of the two charges.—His Lordship, in reviewing the evidence, called the attention of the jury to apparent discrepancies between the evidence given by Mrs. Ash in the witness-box and the statements made by her in reference to her state of health in letters written to her husband when he was on service in Burma; also to the irreconcilable accounts given by the petitioner and respondent of the incident occurring after his return from Burma. The question they would have to ask themselves was, Had Mrs. Ash established in evidence that her husband had been guilty of cruelty; further, had he been guilty of adultery, and also had the evidence adduced to prove the allegations been clearly corroborated.—The jury retired at 5-30, and after an interval of eight minutes, returned a verdict in favour of the respondent on all issues, and the learned judge dismissed the wife's petition. The question of costs was reserved.

THE "MISSING WORD" COMPLICATION.

SUMMING up the situation with reference to the legal repression of the "missing word" competition the *Daily Chronicle* of Dec. 16 said:—

The City Solicitor must feel himself in a nice little dilemma. He has ordered Mr. C. A. Pearson (of *Pearson's Weekly*) not to pay the £24,000 due to the winners of the last "missing word competition." Of course M. Pearson obeys, and the money lies in the Bank of England. But what is to be done with it? The first suggestion that occurs is, return it to the subscribers. Supposing, however, that the coupons of the unsuccessful investors have been kept, that process will make Mr. Pearson a poetic victim of his own gambling scheme. There were 480,000 shillings sent in. The postage on these back to thier owners would be just £2000. The postal orders to convey them would, at a halfpenny each, cost £1000. But each subscriber, in forwarding them, also paid this same sum of 1½d., which if Mr. Pearson is bound to recoup his subscribers, will make another £3,000. Finally, if the cost of the papers brought under conditions which have not been fulfiled must also be returned, another £2,000 will have have to go. Supposing, however, the unsuccessful coupons have been destroyed: what then? Either the winners must be paid, or else the money must be forfeited as money seized on a gambling-table would be. But then the 480,000 participators ought to be prosecuted also. It is a pretty kettle of fish for the City Solicitor.

It is reported that there were received on Dec. 16, at Mr. Pearson's offices, a number of letters and telegrams threatening all sorts of penalties should the money, which has been impounded by the City Solicitor, not be dealt with otherwise than according to strict legal orders. One lady classed among the winners of the £24,000 competition sent to state that she had, on the strength of her winnings, which would amount to some £117, ordered a brooch with the words "Pearson's Weekly" upon it in diamonds.

Two important letters respecting "Missing Word Competitions" were published on Dec 19. In one Sir A. K. Stephenson, the Public Prosecutor, informed the solicitor of the proprietor of a weekly paper that, while he did not propose to institute any proceedings in reference to competitions which are completely closed, if any person "receives or deals with moneys in connection with a lottery which has been adjudged to be illegal he will do so at his own risk. The other letter was from Under Sheriffs Baird and Rose Innes to the Directors of the Bank of England, and intimated that the money deposited in connection wite some of the competitions ought not to be parted with until notice has been given to the Sheriffs of the City.

In reference to the sum of about £24,000 above referred to leave was given in the Chancery Division on Dec. 17 to serve short notice of motion in an action against Mr. Pearson by one of the winners in the competition of which the money formed the stakes. The plaintiff's counsel stated that his client had sent in a correct answer, and was entitled to £120 or 130. On Dec. 20, Mr. Justice Stirling made an order on Mr. Pearson for the payment into Court with the assent of the Sheriffs, of the £24,000, and granted an order restraining Mr. Pearson from dealing with it in any other way. Counsel on behalf of the unsuccessful competitors stated that, if the competition was declared to be illegal, they would claim to have the whole of the money returned.

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CENSUS PROBLEMS.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN INDIA.

BELOW we give a further instalment of Mr. J. A. Baines' paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in London:—

I will now summarise what has been said above, with the object of showing how the two parallel systems on which the country has been subdivided bear directly on the question of population. Passing by the mountain frontier, we have a series of tracts peopled by communities mainly depending for their life and growth on the cultivation of the soil. Amongst these tracts we have plains drained by large rivers with a certain rainfall; others of equal fertility, but more liable to diversities of season, and one which is either desert or at best dependent for its arable capabilities on artificial means. Next come the table lands, still more liable to deficient rainfall, and with soil accordingly, which yields less return to tillage. In area, the hill tracts are the next where, though the rain is usually abundant and regular, the nature of the country restricts agriculture to a comparatively small proportion of the surface; and the profits of cultivation compete with those of forest produce. Last come the strips of land along the coasts, which vary greatly in character, but on the whole must be classed as amongst the fertile; and the specially situated tract towards the south of the peninsula, in which the soil is bountiful but the rain capricious.

A population spread over such a variety of conditions, then, cannot be treated statistically as a whole. The "millions of India" is a good phrase, no doubt, for a magazine article or the platform, and those who wish to conjure with it will find a satisfying supply of nine digit numbers at the foot of the returns I have just printed, and a copy of which I hope to have the pleasure of presenting shortly to our library. The detail of the above returns is by political, not physical, divisions, whilst the report and tables of the local enumeration, which are summarised in the general returns, are by administrative divisions, that is, by districts or States. As I shall have to introduce these artificial divisions when dealing with the figures of the census, it is perhaps convenient to include a brief mention of them in my present dissection of India.

Politically, we divide India into the British Provinces and the Feudatory, or Native, States. The former are under direct administration as part of the British dominions; the latter form part of the empire, but under the dominion of the respective Chiefs, who hold from the Queen-Empress as Lord Paramount. The respective proportion of the populations of the two to the total, are 77 per cent. of the former and 23 of the other. More than half the population of India, I may may remark, is contained in the three provinces of Bengal, Madras and the North-West Provinces with Oudh. The first portion of this last now unmeaning title refers back, I may mention, to the time when the Punjab was not included in British India. The latter province now shows over 7 per cent. of the population, and Bombay with Sindh, 6¼. Next in rank come the State of Hydrabad and the large collection of States known collectively as the Rajputana Agency. The Central Provinces, and its neighbour, the Central India Agency, with Burma, close the list of the main divisions in this category. With the rest I will not trouble you.

The unit of administration, which is the last of the divisions that enter into the scope of my subject, is the State or the district, according to the political standing of the territory of which it forms a part. The term State is very comprehensive as it includes anything from Hyderabad, with its 11 or 12,000,000 of inhabitants, down to the chieftainship of a few villages, containing not so many score. The smallest, however, is invested with a dignity far above that of the largest and most productive estate held from the British on a non-diplomatic basis. I will only add that for convenience of supervision, the smaller States are combined under single agencies which have been taken as the unit for the purposes of census. The four largest, Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, and Kashmir, will be found individually mentioned in all the returns.

Under British administration the district is a unit of better definition. Though it varies in size in every province, according to the nature of the country or the system of land administration, the functions and responsibilities of the officer at the head there of are the same, or nearly so. He is, I have heard next to the Viceroy, the most important functionary in the country, and I am the more inclined to endorse this view, because it is practically he that takes the census, or, at all events, it rests with him whether it is well or ill-taken. I have further to add, whilst I am on the subject of districts, that owing to this institution, with its concomitant land record, we are in little or no difficulty in India, except in Bengal, regarding the areas and boundaries of the various territorial sub-divisions, which in England, I am informed by Dr. Ogle, constitute one of the main troubles and causes of delay in preparing the returns of the census. In Bengal, it is true, we meet with this difficulty, because in that province there is not any detailed survey of district areas as in the rest; nor, again, do the outlets of the great rivers, which are always shifting, allow of permanent boundaries in the deltaic districts. We have in India altogether 246 districts, including those of hill tracts and on the frontiers. The average area of a district is just under 4,000 square miles, with a population of a little less than 900,000. This, as I have just remarked, is in the hands of one man, for good or evil, as he may use it. Taking both area and population together, the heaviest charge is to be found in Madras, where it contains 6,700 miles and 1,675,000 inhabitants. The lightest is in Berar, with 2,950 miles and 483,000 inhabitants. In Bengal the population is, on the average, more than 1¼ millions, but the area is only 3,220 miles. The Oudh district contains over a million, but on an area of little over 2,000 miles. On the other hand, in Sindh the conditions are reversed, and we see 9,560 miles to a district, inhabited by only 574,000 people; and in Burma, too, the area is far in advance of the inhabitants, when compared with the general average.

At the risk of being thought by some of you, especially those who know India as well as, perhaps, even better than I do, to be giving an intolerable deal of description to the harsh garb of the dry bread of statistics they were led to expect, I will conclude this part of my subject by throwing in a few figures of comparison between India, as politically sub-divided, and countries nearer home, or more familiar to the majority of us. With the population as a whole, which is about 237½ millions, we have nothing to compare. The nearest we can get, amongst the populations that have been regularly enumerated, is the United States of America, which, with Mexico, returns a population a trifle more numerous than that of the British portion of Bengal. We have then the German Empire, which contains, according to the last census, about the same number of people as the North-West Provinces and Oudh, with the two small States attached to that government. France furnishes a fair parallel to Madras with its satellites. Travancore and Cochin. The inhabitants of Spain, Portugal, and Greece could be conveniently accommodated in the Punjab or Bombay, with their respective feudatory territory. Assam pairs of with Bavaria, Berar with Switzerland, with which, too, we should place our latest acquisition, Upper Burma. The population of Lower Burma would all but replace that of the detached unit of our at present United Kingdom, when, or if, the Irish desert us. The whole population of the vast country of Brazil is exceeded in number by that of the Central Provinces, one of the least developed of the tracts under British administration. For the larger native States I can find no near parallel. The two largest, Hyderabad and Rajputana, are together equal in population to Austria. Mysore is a trifle above Sweden or Holland and Baroda and Kashmir are each somewhat more populous than Denmark; or the South American Republics of Peru and Chile. Further into this detail it is unnecessary to enter.

Now the general total, though it may lead to no fruitful deductions, is useful in furnishing us with a means by which we may appreciate the many local variations that occur throughout the country. Thus, the specific population calculated from it amounts to 184 persons per square mile, a density that is typical of but a minute portion of the whole area. I will first then slice it into the corresponding figures for British territory and that under native rule. The former shows a density of 230, and the latter of 111 only, since the States include the greater portion of the desert, the hill country of Central India, and the mountain tracts of Kashmir. I propose to mainly comment on the provinces, or British territories. Here it will be found that the mean density of 230, allowing a margin of 10 per cent. above and below respectively, is applicable to about 63 per cent. of both area and population, ignoring fractions, 70 per cent. of the population is found more thickly congregated, and 30 more sparse. Conversely, nearly two-thirds of the area lie below our mean, and a little more than one-third above it. Going further from it, we have 37 per cent. of the area supporting a density less than one-half of the mean, or only 9 per cent. of the population. Crossing the line to the corresponding point in the opposite direction, the proportion of the area on which more than 460 persons live per square mile, is found to be 16½ per cent., whilst the population is 45 per cent. of the total number. I may as well mention here, to avoid misconception, that through out these deductions the area and population of the small detached territory, such as Aden, Quetta and the Andamans, and also those of the four large cities, have been left out of consideration. But even without these, there are many areas, where the density far exceeds the double of the mean. In Europe, it may be noted, we find three countries with a density of about 500—600. England and Wales return about 493, Saxony, 598, and Belgium, 534; and all these are, we must remember, distinguished for the extent of their manufacturing industries. Against the 38½ millions contained in the above three countries, we have in India to set nearly 47 million people living in the proportion of 600 to the square mile and over, and more than 36½ millions of them are packed to the extent of 960, or more than one and a-half person per acre. The last group is found in two divisions, one of which is very nearly, the other exclusively, agricultural in its character. The former is in Eastern Bengal, including, however, a tract probably to some extent within the influence of Calcutta. The other lies along the Goghra river, to the east of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and includes a portion of both those provinces and of Behar. An Irish poet, you will recollect, no doubt, heaved a sigh over the times gone by, when every rood maintained its man "of a bold peasantry, their country's pride;" but this density was never, so far as I am aware, achieved by an agricultural community outside Auburn. Three-quarters of an acre per head of standing room is close enough, I should think, for the rest.

THE "DARKEST ENGLAND" INQUIRY.

THE report of Lord Onslow's committee, formed for the purpose of investigating the manner in which the money subscribed in support of "General" Booth's "Darkest England" scheme had been expended was issued on Dec. 21. The committee consisted of the Earl of Onslow, Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.—Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., for a portion of the period—Mr. Walter Long, and Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, the accountant. Eighteen meetings were held, twenty-nine witnesses called, and several visits of inspection paid. "General" Booth's appeal was made in the autumn of 1890. The balance-sheet shows that the total receipts have amounted to £216,742. The expenditure has largely exceeded this, and on Sept. 30 last there was a cash deficiency of £69,646, which has been met by loans and mortgages. There is a loss upon the working of the firewood, salvage, cartage, and match departments, as well as upon the farm operations. In summing up the conclusions at which the committee have arrived, they observe:—

(1) That with the exception of the sums expended on the barracks at Hadleigh (rented by the Spiritual Wing from the Social Wing of the Salvation Army), mentioned in the earlier part of the report, the funds collected by means of the appeal made to the public in "Darkest England, and the Way Out" have been devoted only to the objects and expended in the methods set out in that appeal, and to and in no others. (2) That, subject to the qualification expressed in the preceding portion of this report, arising from the difficulty of forming an opinion at so early a stage in the existence of some of the institutions, it appears that the methods employed in the expenditure of such moneys have been and are of a businesslike, economical, and prudent character. (3) That the accounts of such expenditure have been and are kept in a proper and clear manner. (4) That whilst the invested property, real and personal, resulting from such appeal is so vested and controlled by the trust of the deed of Jan. 30, 1891, that any application of it to purposes other than those declared in the deed by any "General" of the Salvation Army would amount to a breach of trust, and would subject him to the proceedings of a civil or criminal character before mentioned in the report, adequate legal safeguards do not at present exist to prevent the misapplication of such property.

The committee think it right to make the following suggestions:—

(1) That if full effect is to be given to the operations of the Farm Colony, it is desirable that the arrangements for carrying out the Colony over sea should be proceeded with. (2) That greater economy should be practised by an amalgamation of the duties now performed by some of the sixteen persons engaged in the supervision of the Farm Colony, and that the farming operations should be under the sole management of some thoroughly competent man—the best available, whether a member of the Salvation Army or not. (3) That the real property holdings and the investments in stocks should be held in the names of independent trustees, with the limited powers expressed in the preceding portion of this report. (4) That every care should be taken when disposing of the articles produced in the institutions under the control of the Social Wing that the prices charged should not be lower than those which may fairly be demanded by ordinary tradesmen or workmen. The committee trust that it will be understood from the character of their report that they have not entered upon any consideration of the very many economic questions affecting the maintenance of the system sought to be carried out by Mr. Booth. Nor have they dealt with any comparison of the advantages to be derived from Mr. Booth's system with those of any similar organisations. They have simply considered the matters coming within the determinations set out at the commencement of the report.

Letters having been sent by "Commissioner" Cadman to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, asking for subscriptions towards a Christmas dinner for 5,000 of the poorest persons coming within the scope of the "Darkest England" scheme, Sir H. Ponsonby has replied that he is unable to advise her Majesty to grant her patronage, and Sir Francis Knollys intimates that his Royal Highness is not disposed to abandon the channels through which he usually makes contributions for the alleviation of distress.

THE RECRUDESCENCE OF CHOLERA.

DURING the week fresh cases of cholera have been reported from Hamburg.

A conference of Port Medical Officers of Health was held at the Mansion House on Dec. 17 to consider the means to be adopted for the prevention of the importation of cholera. Various resolutions were adopted including one declaring that medical inspection should be kept up by day and by night. It was further resolved to hold a conference of Port Sanitary Authorities in London at an early date. The *Lancet* says:—

We understand that, in view of the prospect of a renewal of cholera next spring and summer, the Local Government Board have decided on an increase in the staff of their medical inspectors, and that the appointments, which are mostly of a temporary character, have already been practically determined on. A cholera survey will forthwith be instituted, much on the lines of the survey that was carried on during the European epidemic of 1884-6. An alteration has also been made as to the orders under which the importation of rags and bedding into this country from infected places is prohibited, the object being to relieve, as far as possible, a number of trades in which various woollen, linen, and other articles, technically described as rags, are largely used for the manufacture of cloth, rugs, paper, &c. The principal changes effected by the new order go to admit all articles that are clean without any restrictions whatever, and of removing the prohibition as regards other rags provided they are properly disinfected at the ports of arrival. If such disinfection is found practicable, it will be proper to maintain it with respect to other diseases than cholera; for if there is one disease which is easily communicated by old torn-up-garments, which constitute so large a proportion of the rags used in paper mills, it is small-pox—a disease which has again and again broken out amongst rag sorters employed in these and other mills and manufactories. In view of the proposed suspension, owing to the fear of cholera, of immigration into the United States, against which the principal steamship lines have protested, it is reported that at a recent meeting of the North Atlantic Steamship Association it was resolved only to carry first and second class passengers after Jan. 1, 1893, and that the arrangements for cheap excursion tickets for the World's Fair at Chicago have been declared null and void. Referring to the action of the North Atlantic Steamship Association, the *Globe* remarks that from and after Dec. 31 there will be little outlet for the poorer class of emigrants from Germany, Belgium, and Holland. Since they are shut off from seeking employment beyond the Atlantic they will endeavour to obtain it in countries which are still open to receive them:—

The two chief German Transatlantic lines alone transport 200,000 third-class passengers annually, and 50 per cent. may safely be added for the minor companies and the Dutch and Belgian traffic. We may anticipate, therefore, that from the beginning of 1893 a roaring tide of starving humanity will set in from the Continent towards our too hospitable shores, flooding our labour market, largely recruiting the ranks of the unemployed, filling the workhouses, and, it may be safely prophesied ad ding considerably to the prison population. What have the trade union leaders to say to this prospect? Will blind obedience to Gladstonism hinder them from embarrassing the Government by raising the question of protection for British workmen?

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INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE 36th half-yearly meeting was held on Dec. 16 at the Canon-street Hotel. Mr. T. R. Watt (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the gross receipts showed a falling-off equal to 12·84 per cent., there was a reduction of 7·80 per cent. in expenditure compared with the corresponding half of 1891. There was an increase of 2·12 in the number of passengers carried, and of 0·44 per cent. in the receipts of passengers. The largest receipts of the last half-year were chiefly derived from third-class passengers travelling by ordinary trains. The local and suburban traffic had increased to a large extent in the last five years. In merchandise the decreased earning was practically in all export produce, but although the total receipts of the half-year were less than those of 1891, they were higher than in any corresponding half-year prior to 1891. The balance of net revenue was equivalent, when converted into sterling, to £10 6s. 2d. per cent. on the gross capital received. At the last meeting he had hoped to propose a dividend of 23s., but the drop to 22s. 6d. was due solely to the fall in exchange. Regarding the current half-year ending on the 31st lut. the decease in earnings was serious, and would amount, it was estimated, to £146,000 below the total gross receipts of the corresponding half-year of 1891. The falling off was chiefly in cotton, wheat, and food-grain traffic, the seeds traffic receipt being slightly better, and was attributable to the general depression in trade now prevailing.—Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was carried.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The 14th half-yearly meeting was held at Canon-street Hotel on Dec. 16. Mr. T. R. Watt (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the half-year had been uneventful in working conditions, but the traffic continued to show development, if somewhat slow, yet satisfactory, both in passengers and goods. The cross traffic continued to show improvement, and it was anticipated that the newly-touched producing area might hereafter prove a valuable feeder to the Indian Midland in through traffic to Bombay. There was reason to believe that traffic at the out agencies would continue to increase, with the exception of one at Sabalghur. During the last half-year about 120 miles of new roads were being constructed, and sixty miles improved in class, while there were projects for some 120 or 130 miles more or less advanced. It was understood that the Durbans had decided to construct the projected lines from Bhopal to Ujjain, and from Bina to Goonah.—Mr. H. W. Blake seconded the motion, which was adopted.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.

The meeting was held at the Canon-street Hotel on Dec. 16. Maj.-Gen. J. S. Trevor presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the dividend the shareholders were about to get, viz., £4 5s. per cent., was the same as the directors predicted last June, and was identical with that given in January last. There had been a heavy fall in silver for the shareholders to face, and they were to be congratulated that the expansion of their traffic had enabled them to meet it without any diminution in their dividend. Those of them who had watched Indian railway returns would know that the traffic on the large Indian systems had been bad. On their own line the loss had been Rs. 8 4-5ths lakhs on a traffic of Rs. 126 lakhs. Their earnings from wheat and other grain traffic had fallen off by over 18 lakhs of rupees, but they had gained about four lakhs from oil seeds and about one lakh from salt, while miscellaneous goods had produced about four lakhs more than last year.—The report was carried.

MYSORE WYNAAD CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING.

The seventh ordinary meeting was held at Winchester House, on Dec. 19. Col. G. B. Malleson (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said he was gratified to meet the shareholders in the very much improved circumstances of the company. It had been a year of great labour and toil for the directors. He thought they had now got a thoroughly efficient manager, and from his report it appeared that the company was on the eve of very great success, the crushing in some places averaging 6oz. to the ton. The manager had the highest hopes that the mine would soon be in good working condition, and had asked for one of the best stamping machines. That was now on order. The value of the mine was increasing, and the chairman expressed the belief that it would soon be paying.—Mr. R. Walker seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

BENGAL DOOARS RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting was held on Dec. 19, at Winchester House.—Gen. Sir J. Meade, C.I.E. (chairman), said the engineer expected he would be able to open the railway in April next for passenger traffic and earlier for goods traffic. The Board had been in negotiation with the Eastern Bengal State line for that line to work the Bengal Dooars line. The proposed arrangement was that the Eastern Bengal Company should work their line for a percentage of the gross earnings, to vary according to the average open traffic per mile per week. They hoped to carry a great deal of merchandise for the various tea gardens.—The report was adopted.

DELHI, UMBALLA, KALKA RAILWAY (LIMITED).

An ordinary general meeting was held at Winchester House on Dec. 20. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said it did not exhibit such a large increase as the Board had expected. There had, however, been a steady improvement in the passenger traffic. As usual, their third-class passengers had been the backbone of their receipts for the coaching traffic. The directors had had to contend against the slow steps which had been taken by the Provincial Governments to connect the great trunk lines with their stations. The extraordinary action taken by the postal department of the Government of India in competing with the company's enterprise had done much to interfere with the company's receipts, but they now had every reason to hope this competition would be stopped. If the rate of exchange had continued the same as it was at when the line was constructed their net receipts for the year would have been £40,000 instead of £34,000.—Mr. William D. Bruce seconded the motion, which was adopted.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting was held at 55, Gracechurch-street, on Dec. 20. Capt. J. Johnston (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the average mean mileage worked was 1012 miles against 850 miles. The net earnings for the half-year enabled them to apportion a dividend of 3·20 per cent. upon the whole of the capital; and the Government had provided the necessary balance of £1700 to make up the full guaranteed dividend. The Board had no fear of not being able in future to continue the 3½ per cent. The report of Mr. Betts (the agent) held out the prospect that when the line was consolidated and worked as a whole the receipts would be augmented. Under the contract with the Government the line from Dharmavaram to Guntakal, sixty-three miles long, was to be on Jan. 1 next transferred to the Southern Mahratta Company, as well as fifty-four miles of line in the Mysore territory, from Dharmavaram southwards to Hindapur. A line from Myaveram to Moortoopet fifty-four miles long, and one from Moortoopet westward to Adranapet were being gradually constructed. They had received a memorial from their employés in India pointing out that they were experiencing much hardship owing to the heavy fall in the value of the rupee. The Board felt that the memorialists were deserving of great sympathy, and they trusted that the Government, to whom they were about to send a copy of the memorial, would see their way to take some action to mitigate the serious loss sustained. By Englishmen in India in sending home remittances. Maj.-Gen J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held on Dec. 20, at Winchester House Lt.-Gen. R. Strachey (chairman), said their work had now fairly started, and there was every prospect that substantial progress would be made in the course of the cold season now beginning. The undertaking had been divided into three sections. The first, or southern section, started from Chittagong to Badarpur, with the branches to Chandpore and Silobar; about 300 miles. The second section was from Badarpur to Lumding, 115 miles; and the third section consisted of two branches, one about 110 miles long, from Lumding to Gauhati, and the other from Lumding to the northern terminus of the line, which would be in the neighbourhood of Makum. It was proposed to carry on the work on all sections simultaneously. The southern section, which passed through the richest and most populous parts of the country, would, it was anticipated, be soonest completed.—He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.—Lt.-Gen., C. H. Dickens seconded the motion.—The motion was adopted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

ON Dec. 16 the British delegates to the Brussels Conference visited the Royal Castle at Laeken. They were received by King Leopold in person. A brilliant reception was given in the evening at the Town Hall at which all the delegates, the Belgian Ministers, and many of the notabilities of Brussels were present. On Dec. 17 the President, Senator Montefiore Levy, reviewed the work of the conference, which had, he said, placed in the front matters of practical value. The time was opportune for adjourning, so that the various Governments might consider matters by the aid of the various documents laid before the conference. Baron de Renzis (Italy) moved that:—

The International Monetary Conference recognises the great value of the arguments which have been set forth in the reports presented, and in the discussions at the plenary sittings, and while reserving its final judgment on the questions submitted to it, expresses its gratitude to the Government of the United States for having afforded it the opportunity to study anew the present position of the white metal. The conference agrees to suspend its labours, and resolves, subject to the approval of the Governments represented to reassemble on May 30, 1893. It expresses the hope that during this interval a thorough examination of the documents submitted to the conference will admit of the recognition of an equitable basis for an understanding which shall in no way infringe the fundamental principles of the monetary policy of the various countries.

He said the key of the whole situatation was the attitude of Great Britain. Everybody seemed to say, "Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers."

Mr. Bertram Currie (as reported by Reuter) said it might seem ungracious to oppose the motion for an adjournment which had been made, but he wished to take the opportunity of expressing his personal opinion on the subject. On three occasions already the nations had sent delegates to conferences to endeavour to find a remedy for the monetary difficulty, and each of these three conferences had separated, not only without attaining any definite result, but without even advancing the objects they had in view. Was it not now time to recognise that that object was an impossible one? Was it not time their bimetallic friends turned their attention to practical remedies? The evils in question were, in his opinion, political rather than financial. The world was suffering from imprudent investments, heavy tariffs, and excessive taxation, and from the number of the unproductive consumers of wealth. It was said there was a difficulty in obtaining gold. If so, that was due to the practice of certain nations of accumulating unnessary large stocks of gold. After referring to the comparison drawn by M. Tirard between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, Mr. Currie said he felt confident the Bank of England would never depart from the practice enforced by law of paying gold freely and without reserve in satisfaction of all lawful demands. The gold reserve possibly was not large enough. If that was so, it might be increased by other banks out of their large deposits at the Bank. M. Tirard's remark in reference to silver being sent to France from Mexico and America, which France would never be able to send back again, pointed to the unsuitableness of silver for international currency. It was essential that currency should be transferable, and silver had completely broken down in that respect. In view of the declarations which had been made on behalf of France, Germany, and Great Britain, they were only deluding themselves if they did not admit that the question was closed. They should, therefore, he thought, dissolve the conference, and let the bimetallists content themselves with prophesying disaster.

Sir C. Rivers-Wilson (Great Britain) said:—

Our colleague, Mr. Currie, has already made a statement. The few words which I shall have the honour of addressing to you are spoken not only in my own name, but also in the names of my colleagues, Sir Charles Fremantle and Mr. de Rothschild. With reference to the proposal of his Excellency the Italian Minister for an adjournment, we wish to express very frankly our doubts as to the advantages offered by the course proposed. For nearly four weeks men of the highest competence, representing nearly all the Governments of the civilised world, have been engaged in an exhaustive discussion of the monetary question. If after full debate, they have been unable to arrive at an understanding, or to agree on any uniform plan for meeting the difficulties which have been pointed out by the promoters of the conference, is there any likelihood that we should be more successful after an interval of six months? It is no secret for you, gentlemen, that the Government of her Majesty only entered upon this conference with hesitation and under the greatest reserve. It appears, however, that the great majority of the delegates will support the proposal of our honourable colleague. If, then, the meeting of the conference does really take place on the day named, it could not have any other purpose than the examination of a perfectly practical and explicit proposal brought forward by the Government of the United States, or by other Powers, a proposal which would not violate in any way the principles laid down by his Excellency the Italian Minister at the end of his motion, that is to say, which would not interfere in any way with the fundamental principles which govern the monetary system of the various States. At the same time, while offering you this explanation, it becomes our duty to declare in the most formal manner, that in any case—whether the adjournment be voted or not—the British Government reserves to itself the most complete liberty of action as regards its system of currency. General Strachey, who directly represents the interests of India in this assembly, will make you a similar declaration, in which we join in the name of our Government.

After speeches from Sir William Houldsworth, General Strachey (India), who declared that the Government of India must be free to act as it thinks necessary during the adjournment, Senator Allison and others, the resolution proposed by Baron de Renzis was adopted, and the usual votes of thanks having been proposed by M. de Foville (France), and Careotheodory Efendi (Turkey), the conference adjourned.

During the adjournment the Executive Committee remains in office. It has been instructed to act as a medium of communication between the delegates, and, if necessary, between the several Governments.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that, acting upon the report made by the committee charged to examine the scheme for the construction, by private enterprise, of a railway to connect the towns of Samarcand and Khokhand, the Ministers of Ways and Communications is about to submit for the approval of the Council of the Empire a proposal authorising the formation of a joint-stock company for the construction and working of the projected railway, which will have a length of about 250 miles. The survey of the line will be made by engineers to be appointed by the Ministers of War, Finance, and Ways and Communications. Three-fourths of the company's capital are to be deposited in a State bank before the commencement of the works, and the company will have to keep a sufficient supply of rolling stock to run from both termini at least one goods train and three mail and passenger trains per week. In the event of a war the company will have to place the railway entirely at the disposal of the military authorities should the latter require it, or, should it be thought necessary, the company will even have to break up the line. Finally, it is stipulated that the construction of the railway shall be carried out at the sole risk of the contractors.

The Russian newspapers continue to publish articles on the recent conflict in Chitral, the latest utterance on the subject appearing in the *Bourse Gazette*. This journal remarks that the action of Great Britain in respect to Chitral offers a striking analogy to that of Russia in the Pamirs, both places being strategic points of equal importance to the respective powers concerned.

"The events in Chitral," the paper goes on to say, "have nevertheless improved Russia's position in bringing Great Britain into antagonism with Afghanistan. Russia, moreover, cannot long remainan impassive spectator of the struggle for the Mehtarship, and ought to endeavour to derive from it all the advantage she can. For this there is no need to have recourse to arms. All that is necessary for her is systematically to continue her work of civilisation, which, far more surely than in any other way, will assure to her predominance among the peoples in Central Asia. Our commercial relations with the latter must be developed, and we must bind the tribes to us by closer and closer moral ties. For years past the products of Central Asia have found a good market at the Nishni Novgorod Fair, where recently even Afghan merchants have appeared. This ought to teach the Ameer of Afghanistan not to regard Russia as an enemy, but rather as a protector against the British."

EXPERIMENTS recently made in the Italian Navy with German coal have not given the results that were anticipated, either as regards quality or from the point of view of economy. The supplies will, therefore, henceforth be ordered chiefly in England, as hitherto.

THE CONSTANT USE of F

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

THE Panama crisis in France is regarded as the gravest since the establishment of the Republic.

On Dec. 16 the French Government caused the arrest of MM. Charles de Lesseps and Fontanes, directors of the Panama Canal Company; and of M. Sansleroy, who, when Deputy, is said to have procured a favourable report upon the Lottery Loan Bill by a change of front, and in whose favour a cheque for a large amount was drawn. The prisoners were briefly examined by a magistrate, and in the evening were removed to Mazas Prison. From their residences a large number of documents were removed by the police. Domiciliary searches were also made in the apartments of Baron Cottu, Dr. Herz, and others; and seals were placed upon the books of the Reinach and Thierree banks, and at the offices of the Panama Canal Company. The Committee of Inquiry decided by twenty-two votes against seven still to pursue their investigations, on the ground that their continual existence was a guarantee for the perseverance of the Government in the course it had now adopted.

On Dec. 18 a search for documents was made at Chesnaye, the country residence of M. de Lesseps, which is advertised for sale by auction in January. The old man is extremely feeble, and is said to have lost his memory. Some months ago he obeyed a summons and went to Paris to see M. Prinet, the Magistrate entrusted with the examination into the affairs of the Panama Canal. Since that time M. de Lesseps has failed rapidly. The two directors in prison are kept in rigorous seclusion while the examination of the papers seized at their residences is proceeding.

Baron Cottu, one of the directors of the Panama Company, whose arrest was ordered at the same time as the other directors, has returned to Paris from Vienna and constituted himself a prisoner on Dec. 20. He declares he will have no difficulty in proving his innocence. Two duels have taken place in connection with the scandals.

On Dec. 19, the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, M. Monchicourt, gave evidence before the Committee of Inquiry. He said Baron de Reinach received over 2,000,000fr. for "advertising purposes," and nearly 3,000,000fr. for the syndicate of guarantee. The witness had asked the baron if any of the money was intended to bribe deputies, and M. de Reinach had replied evasively. The administrators of the canal had told M. Monchicourt that the money was given to the baron as the price of his support to the issue of the Lottery Bonds. Orders payable to bearer were issued by the Canal Company to the amount of 1,400,000fr., some of which were in a peculiar form, so that no signatures were required.

The general feeling in Paris inclines to sympathy with M. Charles de Lesseps and his companions in misfortune. The "Times" correspondent, who declares the political character of the arrests to be beyond question, quotes some remarks of M de Lesseps, made about a month ago, to show that he was opposed to the Panama scheme from the first, and that he only consented to occupy an official position in connection with the company after urging his father to leave Panama alone and to be content with the lustre of having already realised the greatest undertaking of the century.

IMPEACHMENT OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES.

Another sensational stage in the Panama scandals was reached on Dec. 20, when the Procurer-General applied to the Chambers for permission to prosecute five members of the Senate and five Deputies on the charge of having accepted bribes in connection with the issue of the Lottery Loan of 1888. Among them are two members of the last Cabinet—namely, M. Rouvier, ex-Minister of Finance, and M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce; in addition to Senators Deves and Thevenet, both of whom were Ministers of Justice in 1882 and 1889 respectively. The other persons involved are Senators Becal, Albert Grevy, brother of the late President, and Leon Renault, who was Prefect of Police under M. Thiers and Marshal Mac Mahon; and the Deputies M.M. Emmanuel Arene, Antonin Proust, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Fine Arts; and M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie, an ex-Imperialist, who some time since became converted to the Republic. When the President announced the reception of the document there was great excitement in both Houses. The Committee of the Lower House recommended that the request should be granted. M. Rouvier, who defended himself against the accusation, said he should go confidently before no matter what tribunal. M. Arene made a similar declaration. The Chamber agreed to suspend the Parliamentary immunity of the inculpated deputies. A stormy debate followed upon a question asked by M. Deroulede as to the honours which were bestowed upon M. Cornelius Herz. M. Deroulede made a violent attack upon M. Clemenceau, charging him with corrupt dealings with M. Herz, and was supported in his onslaught by M. Millevoye. M. Clemenceau gave to both gentlemen the lie direct.

The fresh prosecutions are said to have been ordered in consequence of the discovery of the counterfoils of the cheques paid by Messrs. Thierree from the Panama Company deposit.

On Dec. 21 the Committee of Inquiry determined to summon M. Yves Guyot in order to ask him whether he had said that the list of compromised members of Parliament had been laid before the President of the Republic. M. Thevenet, in the Senate, and M. Jules Roche, in the Chamber, defended themselves from the charge of having done anything unworthy their position as legislators.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Paris correspondent states that when Baron de Reinach committed suicide his fortune had almost disappeared, M. Joseph Reinach, his son-in-law, being, it is believed, a loser of some 2,000,000fr. in consequence. A Paris paper affirms that 20,000,000fr. was shared between 3,000 persons, Deputies and others.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, who is in London, has stated to a representative of a Paris paper that the cheques for 2,000,000fr. which he received from Baron de Reinach related to business transactions between them, and had nothing to do with the Panama affairs.

A meeting of the directors of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris on Dec. 20 to consider the position in which the company is placed by the arrest of their manager and secretary. M. Guichard was appointed to succeed M. Ferdinand de Lesseps as chairman.

Someone (says the London "Daily News") has taken the trouble to find out who were the winners of a few of the prizes at all the lottery drawings in which the shareholders in the Panama Canal participated. Here, at all events, all seems to have been fair. At first it was thought that the company itself was suspiciously lucky, as it drew the first ten prizes, amounting to no less a sum than 450,000fr. (£18,000), at the drawing in February, 1889. However, as one-third of the shares were unsold, and as the company won three lots of 500,000fr. out of thirteen, four of 250,000fr. out of thirteen, and seven of 100,000fr. out of twenty-six, its own winnings were below rather than above the proportion to which it was entitled according to the law of chances. Among the winners of the big prize of £20,000 is M. Lherot, a tailor, and a brother of the waiter who secured the arrest of Ravachol. He has retired, and spends part of the year in a nice little villa at Hyeres. Other winners of the same prize are a wine merchant, named Denizot, who has also retired from business; M. Ephrussi, the banker; and a restaurant-keeper at a little place, called Domfront, in the Department of the Oise. The latter won at the drawing which took place only last week. Some of the winners refuse to disclose their names.

In connection with the resignation of M. Rouvier, it is remarked that it was M. Rouvier, then President of the Cabinet, who precipitated the bursting of the Wilson scandal, and who, in particular, distinguished himself by his uncompromising hostility to President Grevy.

The duel between M. Clemenceau and M. Deroulede, consequent upon the scene in the French Chamber on Dec. 20, was fought yesterday afternoon on the racecourse at Saint Ouen. The men were placed twenty-five paces apart, and at the word of command, each advanced several paces, taking aim as he moved. Three shots were exchanged, but all of them missed the mark, and consequently, contrary to expectation, no blood was shed. It is reported that the principals were not reconciled.

The following semi-official note was published in Paris:—

The news of manifestations against the Government despatched by the correspondents of some foreign papers is entirely unfounded, and the statements made regarding alleged disquiet in the provinces are equally untrue. The most complete tranquility prevails in Paris and in the provinces, and the reports received by the Government from the Prefects merely mention the existence of a natural feeling of curiosity on the part of the public regarding the progress of the Panama inquiry; but no agitation.

At the sitting of the Panama Committee of Inquiry M. Andrieux, formerly Prefect of Police, stated that Arton, the agent of the company, had distributed 1,350,000f. between 104 Deputies, a list of whose names was to be found. Of this sum, according to M. Andrieux, 250,000fr. was used for political purposes.

M. Floquet, examined, again declared the charges brought against him to be absolutely baseless. "I have never," said the President of the Chamber, "received any money from the Panama Canal Company for the Secret Service Fund, or for any other object." M. Floquet, in the course of further examination, stated that when in the Cabinet he only gave close attention to the distribution of advertisements to the Press in so far as regarded certain newspapers, not, however, from business considerations, which did not concern him, but from a political point of view, from regard for the interests of the State.

M. Yves Guyot, ex-Minister of Public Works, who had been summoned in order to be interrogated with regard to the statement attributed to him that the list of compromised members of Parliament had been laid before the President of the Republic, declined to appear before the committee. He declared that the statement in question had been distorted by a spy, and that he did not wish to countenance proceedings calculated to mix up the name of President Carnot with the Panama affair.

A report has been current that Prince Victor Napoleon had left Brussels, and is now in Paris. The "Matin" reports that a Bonapartist Manifesto is to be issued shortly.

M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, has taken the view that the late Baron Reinach's family cannot be forced to surrender any of the papers of the deceased. This decision caused much dissatisfaction in the committee.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

On the 16th ult. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge made the half-yearly inspection of the Cadet Corps at the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst.

The Cadet Corps, in their scarlet uniforms and armed with the new magazine rifles, were drawn up in line on the college parade under the command of Col. Wynyard and received his Royal Highness with a Royal salute. The Commander-in-Chief having inspected the line, which consisted of six companies of about twenty to the front, took up his position opposite the centre of the college buildings, and the corps marched past in column of companies and afterwards in quarter column. By direction of his Royal Highness, Under Officer Brown put the corps through the firing exercise and Under Officer Hill put them through the bayonet exercise, in slow and quick time. The cavalry corps attached to the college having marched past, the infantry corps took up a position on the grass in front of the parade and went through various evolutions in a manner which his Royal Highness pronounced to be "very good." The corps having again formed upon the parade the outer companies wheeled inwards, forming three sides of a square.

Lt.-Gen. E. H. Clive, the Governor of the college, addressing the Commander-in-Chief, said that he should like to inform his Royal Highness that the conduct of the cadets during the last half-year had been exceedingly good. Of the 109 cadets who had passed through the college and who were about to join the Army, more than one-half had not had a single complaint lodged against them, even of having been a minute late on parade on any occasion. He hoped and believed that the gentlemen who were about to leave the college in order to commence their military career would form a very useful and most efficient addition to her Majesty's force.

The Duke of Cambridge said that he must compliment Gen. Clive upon the smartness of the drill of the corps. On some occasions when he had been present the drill of the corps had certainly been of a rather moderate character, but he was glad to see that now attention had been paid to the matter, and that those who had the control of the corps had shown that they were fully alive to the importance of careful and accurate drill. It was also very satisfactory to see that the cadets had devoted themselves cheerfully and zealously to acquiring a knowledge of drill. People heard a great deal at the present time as to the importance of manœuvring, but he could tell them that manœuvring without drill was an absurdity. They must bear in mind that drill came first and manœuvring afterwards, and that the better a regiment drilled on parade the better it would manœuvre in the field; whereas, if a regiment was loose in its drill it would not be of much use for manœuvring. Drill was the very foundation of all military requirements. In these days, discipline required a great deal of very anxious attention in order that it might be carried out in a proper manner, and nothing could be more dangerous than the idea that it could be safely relaxed in either the Army or the Navy. He dwelt the more strongly upon this point because a good deal of nonsense had been written and talked upon the subject to the effect that a soldier must think for himself. Of course, a soldier was bound to think for himself to a certain extent, but the first thing he had to do was to learn to obey orders. Undoubtedly those whom he was addressing would have a good deal to think about when they entered the Army, seeing that they would have to deal with an entirely new state of things and would have to instruct the men under them. The officers and men of the British Army had always been made of good stuff, but the conditions of the service had been altogether altered, and it was necessary that both officers and men should accommodate themselves to the changes that had been brought about. He had heard with much pleasure from the Governor of the college that the conduct of the cadets had been so good during the past year. The fact that their conduct had been so good was alike creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the service. The condition of a regiment depended in a great degree upon the way in which the men were treated by their officers, and there was no doubt that, under the existing state of things, the men required more "looking up" by their officers than was the case in years gone by. He liked to see officers amuse themselves and take part in sports of all kinds, holding, as he did, that recreation was most necessary for them, but that was no reason why they should not combine with their amusements a constant attention to the requirements of the service and a careful discharge of their regimental duties. He trusted that when the cadets left that college to take their places in their respective regiments they would be prepared to discharge their new duties in a way that would be creditable to themselves and useful to the service.

Gen. Clive said that it was usual to present a sword of honour each term to the cadet who had been most successful in his studies. This term the sword had been awarded to Under Officer Bradshaw of A Company, and he expressed a hope that his Royal Highness would himself present the sword to that gentleman.

The Duke of Cambridge, in presenting Mr. Bradshaw with the sword, said that he trusted that he would use it for the advantage of the service and to his own credit.

The corps was then dismissed.

MISS GWYNNETH MAUDE.

CONCERNING Miss Gwynneth Maude, "Rissaldar" writes to the "St. James's Gazette" of Dec. 17:—"Coming home on the Underground last night, I read in your issue of yesterday that Gwynneth Maude, who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for defrauding London tradesmen, is the grand-daughter of a Princess of Mysore, cousin to the Maharajah, and a lady of great wealth, who married a Dr. Campbell. In connection with the above will you allow me to say that some thirty to thirty-five years ago I attended a race meeting at Mysore, where I passed a very pleasant fortnight, being, in common with all the other English visitors, right royally entertained by the Maharajah the while. Dr. Campbell, a Madras army doctor, was at this time "Durbar Surgeon" at Mysore. I went with a party from the visitors' camp by the race-course one day to have a look round Dr. Campbell's stables, and remember hearing on this occasion that the doctor had married a Mahomedan lady from the Deccan.

Some years after I was in the Hyderabad (Deccan country, where I heard that Dr. Campbell, Durbar Surgeon of Mysore, had formerly been in medical charge of one of the Nizam's cavalry regiments, and that while the regiment was stationed at or near Kurnool he had married a Mahomedan lady, daughter of the Nawab of that place. It would thus seem that Gwynneth Maude's grandmother was a Mahomedan lady. The Maharajah of Mysore, the predecessor and adoptive father of the present potentate, being a Hindoo—a Canarese Brahmin, if I remember right—this lady (of different race and religion) could have been no relation of his."

"EAST INDIA MERCHANTS" CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Dec. 17, Archibald Duncan Hunter, 49, merchant, and Jehangir Framjee Moola Feroze, 52, merchant, were indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences.—The case on the part of the prosecution was that the prisoners had professed to carry on business as East India merchants in London, having branches in some of the chief cities of India, and they gave orders to different firms for goods of various descriptions for export to India. The persons who supplied the goods were only able to get from the prisoners sums much smaller than the prices at which they were supplied. In one case nothing at all was paid by the prisoners for the goods, while in another instance the prisoners obtained an advance of money on the bills of lading.—For the defence, it was contended that the business carried on was a bona-fide one, and that there had been no fraud. On the part of Hunter, it was submitted that he was only a clerk, while, on behalf of Feroze, it was urged that he was not a partner in the busines.—The Recorder summed up.—The jury found the prisoners guilty.—The Recorder sentenced the prisoners to four years' penal servitude.

A ROME correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* vouches for the truth of the following story:—King Humbert, while hunting recently in the north of the province of Rome, met some peasants who had formed a corporation among themselves to cultivate the land. His Majesty made inquiries as to their condition, and upon hearing that they needed a loan of 40,000fr., took out his cheque-book and wrote a cheque for that amount, instructing them that the money, instead of being repaid to him, was to be used as a superannuation fund.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—Efforts are being made to induce the Queen to accept the invitation of the King and Queen of Italy to spend a few days with them in Rome when her Majesty takes her usual Continental holiday next year. I am told by an influential friend at Windsor that the Queen has more than once expressed her wish to go to the Eternal City, and it may, therefore, be regarded as not impossible that this will be made the occasion of the visit. The King and Queen of Italy will, I learn, be the guests of our Sovereign at Windsor next year.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A MEDICAL officer lately home from India gave me the other day, among other valuable information, an enthusiastic account of the excellent work done by Lord and Lady Roberts for the military hospitals in India. The Commander-in-Chief and his wife have been regularly in the habit of personally inspecting every hospital in Bengal every year or two, and those in other parts of India and Burma whenever the opportunity offered. This inspection has been no empty formality, but has consisted largely of personal conversations with the doctors and the patients; and nearly all these visits have borne practical fruit in the shape of reforms and improvements, the mere knowledge that the Commander-in-Chief was coming being often sufficient to produce salutary changes. There is a great deal of pressing work waiting for Lord Roberts in this country, and the best possible place for him to begin, I should say, would be Aldershot.

On Nov. 5, 1891, at Nagpore, Bombay, a large number of soldiers returning with their detachment from Badweira to Kamptee were seriously injured, and twelve were killed in a railway accident on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. In February 1892, one of the officers of that regiment (1st North Lancashire) had an interview with the traffic manager of the railway in Bombay, and suggested a scheme for compensation of the wounded men, viz., a bonus, and a proportionate scale which would represent 1s. a day for twenty years for those most seriously injured, and lumpsums for the others. This was on the understanding that the Government would also do something for the men. Last December the military authorities ordered the matter to be placed in the hands of the Crown Solicitor in Bombay if the railway company failed to pay promptly, and here the matter rests. Nothing further, apparently, has been done, and the soldiers are receiving nothing (except a very small temporary allowance from the military authorities). This Crown Solicitor is, I believe, solicitor to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, and the Indian Government guarantees a 5 per cent. dividend for this railway company, and so, of course, has to make up any deficiency. If an application is made to the London secretary here his reply is, "The case is under the consideration of the military authorities; the company's agent, and the Government in India." The company ought to be made to pay at once, and, if it does not do so, legal action against it should be taken collectively by the men.

"A propos" to what I said last week about the overcrowding of the Euphrates, I would again call attention to the hardships and discomforts in difficult cases on the voyage of officers in the Government troopships. This is for the most part due, not to the accommodation being in itself insufficient for the legitimate requirements of the traffic, but to the reckless way in which "privilege passages" are granted. On the last homeward voyage of the Malabar, the ladies' sleeping-cabin and the "nursery" were crowded to an intolerable degree, and the state of things was aggravated by an outbreak of infectious illness among some of the children, who of course, could not be in any way isolated from their healthy companions. It appears that nearly half the occupants of the ladies' cabin and nursery on this occasion were "privilege" passengers. It is very well for the Government to be so generous in this respect, but it ought to carry out its generosity at its own expense, not at the expense of those who have the right to decent accommodation.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G Toynbee, B C S	Capt S M Congreve-Schneider, Bo S C
Mr R B McCabe, B C S	Capt A W S Wingate, 14th B Cav
Mr R L Harris, B C S	Capt M Cowper, 10th B Cav
Mr H J Johnston, B	Lieut H L Goodenough, B Cav
Mr F La g, B	Lieut J McD Baird, 24th B Inf
Mr W H King, B	Surg-Capt D St J D Grant, I M D
Mr J P Westcott, B	Sub-Condr J Archibald
Mr A C Dutt, M C S	
Col H F Grant, C B	
Maj G F Francis, 5th Bo Cav	
Capt B Holloway, 2nd M Cav	
Capt P M Carpendale, 21st B Inf	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E R Gardiner, B, 1 week	Capt C R Keate, M S C, 3 mos
Mr T D Berrington, B, 3 mos	Capt C Jackson, B S C, 2 mos
Mr R T Wingate, Bo C S, 3 mos	Lieut W J Windsor, B S C, 2 mos
Mr G C Berresford, Bo, 6 mos	Lieut F R F Boileau, B R E
Mr C J Hall Bo, 6 mos	Lieut G A Brownrigg, Bo S C,
Col N F Parker, B Inf, till July 30	4 days
Capt J Melvill, B S C, till April 1, 1893	Sub-Lieut D F Vines, R I M, 3 mos
	Condr C J Clarke, B, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A E Hurry, B C S	Capt H Godfrey, Bo S C
Mr H P Peterson, B C S	Capt R D Broome, Bo S C
Mr R A Hopkins, B	Br Surg H B Purves, B
Mr C Sheridan, B	Surg-Capt W S P Ricketts, Bo I M D
Mr J Gabbett, B	Assist Apothecary J T Weston, B
Mr G W Vidal, Bo C S	Lieut J A Wilson, B S C
Mr C Warburton, B	
Maj R H Jennings, B R E	

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 16.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majs to be Lt-Cols—A T S A Rind, C M G, O M Creagh, V C, H A Sawyer, E Lloyd, D E Gouldsbury, W H Lister, F C Maltby.

Capts, to be Majs—I M'Iver, L G Torrie, R W M'Leod, W F C C Plowden.

Lts to be Capts—H B Lilly, C I E, J A Houison-Crawfurd, H T Brown, F W P Macdonald, C M Cartwright, B Holloway, F M Edwards, W S Delamain, A W S Wingate, T Jermyn, W M Carpendale, F H Elliott, C Y Crommelin, F Duncan, A G Davidson, A P D Harris, A Nicholls, R P Warren, H G Burton, S M Mason, C H U Price, J M Stewart, H Hudson, P Holland, G R Crawford, C R Ross, L J Mathias, C C Reid, A E Woods, W G Hatherell, O G Ievers, E H Bernard, F Churchill, W E Brett.

2nd Lts.—Lt. A T Rowlandson, from the Royal Lancaster Regt, Lt O C Argles, from the West India Regt; Lt C A W Ford, from the Durham L I; Lt H R Baker, from the West India Regt; Lt F C Rampini, from the South Staffordshire Regt; Lt E Codrington, from the Wiltshire Regt; Lt J L R Gordon, from the Worcester Regt; Lt A H Cooke, from the East Surrey Regt; Lt J S Grove, from the Gloucester Regt; Lt W A Hill, from the Royal Irish Regt; Second Lt F E Geoghegan, from the Gloucestershire Regt; Second Lt A A West, from the Gloucestershire Regt; Second Lt. H L S MacLean, from the Northumberland Fus; Second Lt M E Nuttal, from the Lacashire Fus; Second Lt E W Keily, from the Connaught Rangers; Second Lt H S Garratt, from the Bedfordshire Regt; Second Lt G Moberly, from the Middlesex Regt; Second Lt R L Morris, from the 1st Dragoon Guards; Second Lt G M Rolland, from the Bedfordshire Regt.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg-Majs to be Surg-Lt-Cols—M D Moriarty, M D, G Price, M D, E Bovill, B O'Brien, M D, H W Hill, Z A Ahmed, M D, W A Gilligan, and W E Griffiths.

Surg-Capts to be Surg-Majs—G M J Giles, A R W Sedgefield, E F H Dobson, J Shearer, S Hassan, H C Banerji, S C Nandi, F S Peck, and W Deane.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg-Majs to be Surg-Lt-Cols—A N Rogers-Harrison, L B Beech, H P Edmonde-White.

Surg-Capts to be Surg-Majs—J L V Geyzel, H N V Harrington, G M E M'Kee, K C Sanjana, H M Hakim, J A Burton, F J Doyle, M J Kelawala, and M P Kharegat.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg-Capts to be Surg-Majs—A F Ferguson, K H Mistri, G E Fooks, and J W T Anderson.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lt—Apothecary, First Grade, A B Eates.

BOMBAY SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Hon Lt—Apothecary, First Grade, C Easden.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officer:—Brig-Surg-Lt-Col J Davidson, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned officer:—Capt C F Sievwright, Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

To be paid Attaches in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Gen Dept—Capt F C Colomb, India Staff Corps; Lt P Holland, Indian Staff Corps; Lt W R Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lt E Peach, Indian Staff Corps.

To be DAAG, Bombay Establishment—Maj C J Blomfield, Lancashire Fus, vice Capt L L Steele, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Capt J Monteith, Indian Staff Corps, vice Capt A W L Bayley, DSO, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

THE Queen's Christmas party at Osborne is to include the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Victoria and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke of York.

MR. BALFOUR, before distributing the prizes to the successful students in the Manchester Technical Schools, on Dec. 19, observed that in technical education we had to confess our inferiority to our commercial rivals on the Continent. Paradoxical as it might appear, however, this was largely due to the superiority of English manufacturers. We had too much relied on our native superiority, and had not felt ourselves driven to take the steps that other nations had taken to bring up their standard of manufacturing excellence to our own.

JURY TRIAL IN BENGAL.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE writes to the "Times" as follows on the above subject:—

SIR,—As a judge of the High Court of Bombay, I have during the last seven years assisted in deciding many references of verdicts of juries, with whom the sessions judge has disagreed, and would like to add the following remarks to the excellent summary of the procedure which Sir Douglas Straight has afforded your readers. The sessions judge is bound to submit the whole case to the High Court for final disposal only when he disagrees "so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice" so to do. The fact that the words "so completely" are inserted in the text of the procedure code by an amending statute may, perhaps, be treated as showing that the Legislature meant the verdict to be final, whether right or wrong, if it were such as a set of reasonable men might find on the facts.

However plenary the powers of the judges of the High Court who hear the reference, the bulk of the reported cases show that this view has been followed, and that sessions judges have not been encouraged to disagree with the verdict on mere difference of opinion with the jury. It has not been held sufficient to show at the argument that the verdict is merely incorrect, or that another jury or another set of reasonable men might take a different view. Sir Douglas Straight uses apt language in stating the gist of the Calcutta decisions to be that "the verdicts were to be upheld, if they were not irrational or absurd, or in the teeth of unshaken or uncontradicted evidence." This is substantially the settled practice of the High Court of Bombay, which in numerous cases has refused to interfere with the verdict where it did not appear to be "manifestly or perversely wrong." No doubt a difficult case for decision arises when the verdict is that of three out of the jury of five, and the sessions judge agrees with the minority of two. The fact that there are thus three voices for and three against is always used by the counsel who appears to assail the verdict.

There are also some expressions of individual judges of High Courts which seem to show that they thought the High Court bound, once a reference has been made to it, to determine, not merely whether the verdict is reasonable, but whether it is a correct finding on the complicated facts. This doctrine is fully discussed, in the case of Dada Ana, in a recent volume of the Bombay reports; as also the allied question, whether the sessions judge, who has a power to disagree with the verdict, has also a correlative right or duty to demand from one or all of the jury the reasons for the verdict, or the view taken of particular matters of fact. The Indian law contains no provisions for special verdicts; and several judges of eminence have censured the practice of questioning the jurymen to find out their reasons. Dada Ana's case is a curious instance of how the law works. The sessions judge refused to accept the verdict of "Not guilty," and the High Court ordered a new trial. The second jury acquitted the prisoner; and the sessions judge, who was not the same judge as held the first trial, refused to accept the verdict. On the second reference to the High Court, the two judges who made the Bench differed on the facts, one of them wishing to uphold the verdict. A third judge was called to sit, and Dada was convicted by two judges against one, and sentenced to transportation for life for murder. Some judges dealing with the facts may think a verdict reasonable, while others may treat it as perverse.

I may add that trial by jury has long been in force in certain parts of the Bombay Presidency; and, although doubts have sometimes been expressed and inquiry made about the working of the system, the Bombay Government has not yet seen its way to repealing the order. JOHN JARDINE.

86 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 16.

3rd Hussars.—Lt. A. M. Tabor, from the 3rd Bn. the Essex Regt., to be Second Lt. in succession to Lt. F. J. Mitchell, resigned.

11th Hussars.—Lt S P Yates, from the 4th Bn the Durham L I, to be Second Lt, on augmentation; Lt S V Occleston, from the 3rd Bn the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Second Lt, on augmentation.

18th Hussars.—Second Lt C D Field, from the 4th Bn the East Surrey Regt, to be Second Lt, vice J M S Groves, seconded.

21st Hussars.—Lt E H Lewis, from the Local Military Forces, Canada, to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt T H E Dauncey, promoted.

Grenadier Guards.—Lt G M De V Beauclerk, from the 3rd Bn the Royal Fus. (City of London Regt) to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt F M H Standford, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lts.:—

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).—H. W. Smith in succession to Lt. E. Malcolmson, promoted.

Northumberland Fus.—F. S. Dawson, in succession to Lt. O. H. Lawson, seconded.

Royal Fus. (City of London Regt.—D. C. Irelond, vice P. M. Robinson, transferred to the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)

Devonshire Regt—M H Grant, in succession to Lt G M Morris, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—T N S M Howard, in succession to Lt W S Carey, seconded.

Bedfordshire Regt—G E F FitzGerald, in succession to Lt J R Kennedy, seconded.

Lancashire Fus—K H Lloyd, in succession to Lt W F Elmslie, promoted.

Cheshire Regt—P N Gleig, vice G. L. Corry, resigned.

South Wales Borderers—N H Clarke, on augmentation; E Hunnard, in succession to Lt A H M Hamilton-Jones, promoted.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—M L Pears, vice W M Guthrie Smith, seconded.

Royal Inniskilling Fus—F C Loftus, in succession to Lt C M Kendall, promoted.

Worcestershire Regt.—J M Reddie, in succession to Lt C de Falbe, resigned.

East Lancashire Regt—F J Tweedie, J E Green, W H Traill, and E F Rutter, on augmentation.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—T R Stokoe, vice V F W Tregear, seconded.

Royal Sussex Regt—A R Davis, in succession to Lt E B Hawker, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—S A Delme-Radcliffe, vice H A Scott, seconded.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—L M'Kinnon, in succession to Lt P C F Atherley, promoted.

Northamptonshire Regt—W T Layard, in succession to Lt H C Metcalfe, seconded.

King's Own (Yorkshire L I) S C Taylor, in succession to Lt P D D de Wilton, promoted.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) W D Ingle, vice R J R Fulford, deceased; W St C Muscroft, in succession to Lt F B Prideaux, seconded.

York and Lancaster Regt.—R J Longden, vice H P Thurnall, seconded.

Durham L I—D'A W Mander, in succession to Lt E St G Pratt, appointed adjutant.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—N J G Cameron, in succession to Lt A F Douglas-Hamilton, promoted.

Connaught Rangers—F J Byrne, vice A G Kemball, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians).—H E C Keating, vice H T Crispin, transferred to the Northumberland Fusiliers.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 20.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Maj R K Parke to be Lt-Col, vice E K A Anyatt-Burney, placed on half-pay; Capt A P D Lushington to be Maj, vice R K Parke; Lt W Triggs to be Capt, vice A P D Lushington.

6th Dragoons—Riding Master and Hon Lt F G Hughes is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

12th Lancers.—Lt-Col and Col F M Wardrop, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the regt, is placed on half-pay.

14th Hussars.—Capt Sir J P Miller, Bart, resigns his commission.

17th Lancers.—Qrmr and Hon Capt D Shawe retires on retired pay; Sergt-Maj C Clarke to be Qrmr with the honorary rank of Lt, vice Hon. Capt D Shawe.

Grenadier Guards—Lt A W Cotton to be Capt, vice F M H Sandford, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Hampshire Regt—The promotions to the rank of Lt of the undermentioned Second Lts are antedated as follows:—H A Scott, now a Probationer Indian Staff Corps, to Aug 10, 1892, to complete establishment; F H Norie, to Aug. 29, 1892, vice B H Boucher promoted. Second Lt. W de L Williams to be Lt, vice H A Scott, seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Connaught Rangers—The undermentioned Capts retire on retired pay:—D T Hammond, G W Freekleton. The undermentioned Lts to be Capts:—O H Pedley, from the Border Regt, vice G W Freekleton; A W Abercrombie, from the Kings Own (Yorkshire L I), vice D T Hammond.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The promotions to the rank of Capt of the undermentioned Lts are antedated to Aug. 23, 1892, as follows:—C B Collings, in succession to Maj M C O'Connell, appointed to the Staff; A J Chapman, Adjt, to complete establishment. Lt R S Gage to be Capt, vice A H Bacon, appointed Adjt 4th Bn. The promotions to the rank of Lt of the undermentioned Second Lts are antedated to Aug 23, 1892, as follows:—J H Peck, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice C B Collings; A Dibley, to complete establishment. Second Lt M P E Lonsdale to be Lt, vice R S Gage.

THE *Turkestankya Wiedomosti* (Tashkend) announces that a small Russian force has been left at Shadehau for the winter in order to protect the Kirghiz inhabitants and to ensure the maintenance of peace in the Pamirs.

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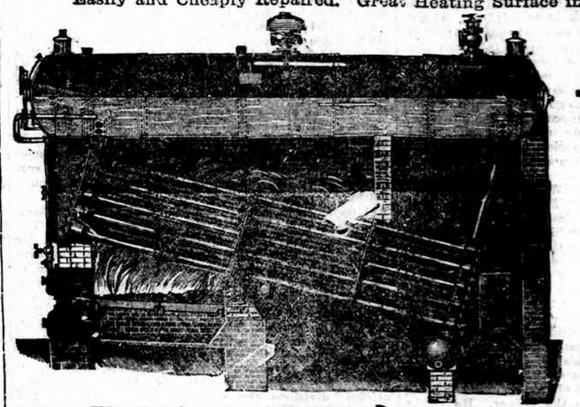

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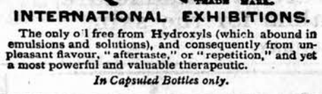

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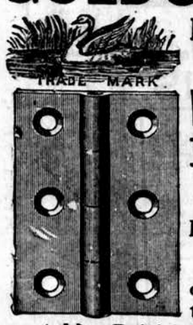

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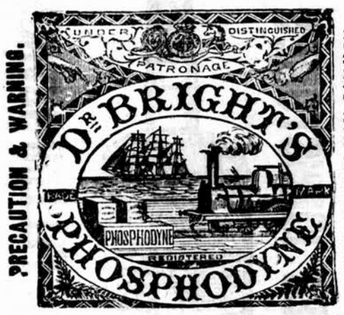

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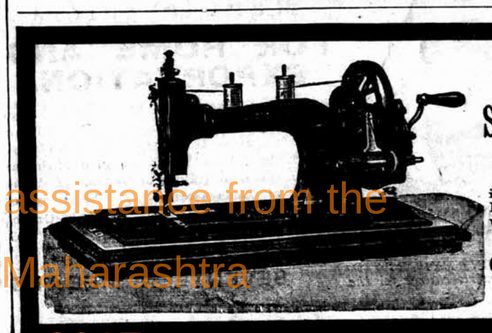

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PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY.

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near RHEIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
RHEUMATISM
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
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Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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PIESSE & LUBIN
LEFFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day becau e of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua, Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' w ich I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS of TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s, 3l. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

And the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

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Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15

Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15

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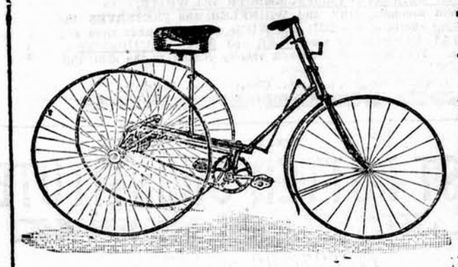

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"THE FASTEST TRICYCLE EXTANT."

A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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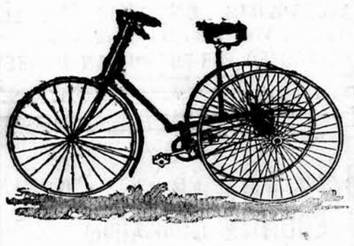

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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS

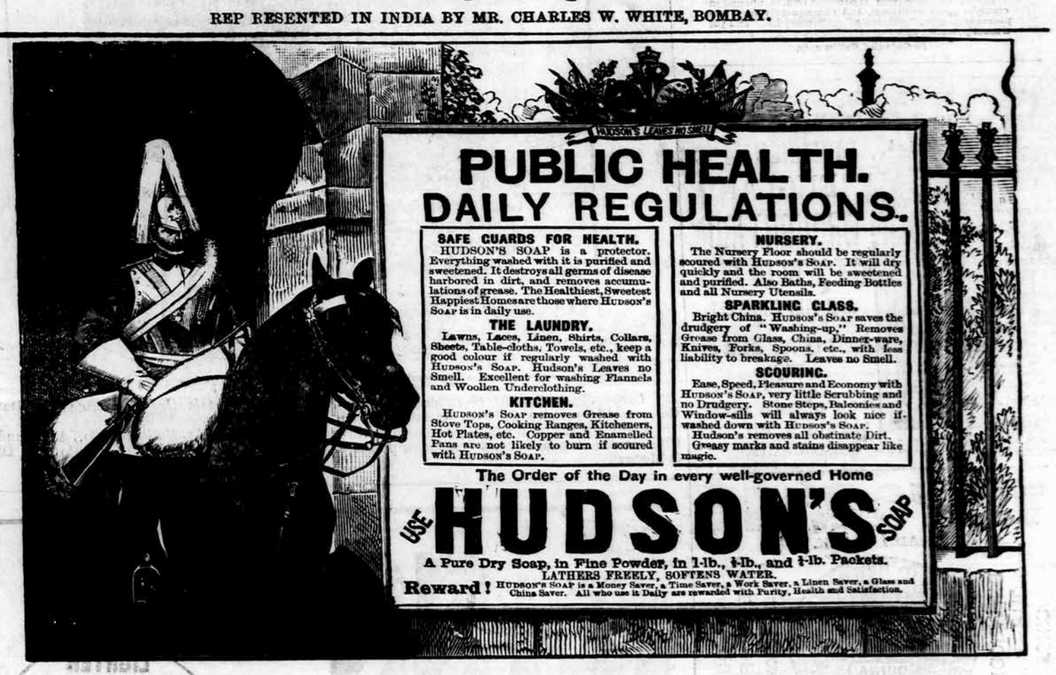
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION

SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.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SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens allwaters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

GLACE COURT SHOE. Beaded Toe. Rs. 2-12.

Black Morocco Slipper. Small Heels. Rs. 2-12. Without Heels Rs. 2-8.

FOR LADIES.

SHORT HEELS, WIDE TOES. GLACE KID. Rs. 3-14. SPECIALLY COMFORTABLE.

NAVY CANVAS, RUBBER SOLE, NEAT, CHEAP and STRONG. Rs. 3-4.

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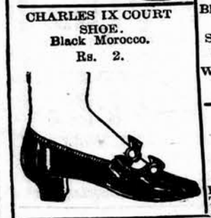
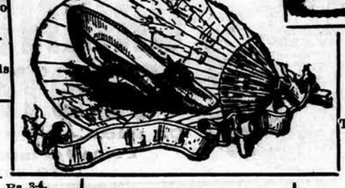


LANGTRY. Black ..... Rs. 3-4. TAN ..... " 4-4. BRONZE ... " 4-0.



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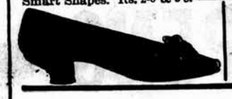
GRECIAN for LADIES. Soft Tan Leather. Rs. 3-0.

PATENT COURT SHOE. Smart Shapes. Rs. 2-0 & 5-8.



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PEEK, FREAN & CO., LONDON BISCUIT Manufacturers

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For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain) H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Granco and M. H. Alexander I., King.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants it, the traveller wants it, the teacher wants it, the student wants it, the author wants it, every busy man who uses a pen at all and, most of all, every office man wants a Fountain Pen.

SO THE COMING PEN WILL BE A FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE COMING PEN IS ALREADY HERE!

IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of other Fountain Pens and none of the bad ones.

It never rusts out, never wears out, never needs sharpening, and is always alike, an unvarying and trustworthy servant. It is the Best Pen made. The pen is iridium pointed, solid gold, in the best hard rubber holder. It is a double feeder. Always ready, never out of order, and lasts a life-time. Given satisfaction. Perfect pen. Perfect holder. Perfect Combination.

WHEN A PERSON GETS THOROUGHLY ACCUSTOMED TO A GOOD FOUNTAIN PEN, IT IS NEVER GIVEN UP FOR ANY OTHER.

Every Pen warranted by the Crown Pen Co., the Manufacturers.

Put up in a neat box, with glass filler, Rs. 8 each. Can be had only of

D. MACROPOLO,

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

TO BE OBTAINED OF

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Rs. 35-8 per doz.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less, dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND,

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.

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